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EASTERN

F.O.  
371

1948

PALESTINE

FILE NO. 1 .....

pp. 1496 - 2389 .....

68501

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**FO 371 / 68501**

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47A

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E 1490

2

PALESTINE

2 FEB 1948

Registry  
Number

E1446/1/31

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Sir D. Kelly

Dated

Angora

Received  
in Registry

6 Jan

29 Jan

2 Feb

Copy of Turkish Consul General in Jerusalem  
 Mr. Terzaghi's cable to Ankara 1/31. - Jerusalem  
 is worried about his safety and a view of Turkey's  
 popularity with him. They think the officials  
 from way to protect. They have therefore agreed  
 which they consider that he is in danger and  
 if so a better safety measures are being held.

Last Paper.

1410.

(Minutes.)

References.

68501

Southey Dep. 5/ii  
 R.P.P. 301 6/2

H3. 2/2

H3. 11/2

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8. Walsden 80  
 1. Skerman 80 off  
 M13a  
 M104  
 Admty  
 RM  
 Feb 3

(Action  
completed.)

1/2  
 7/2

(Index.)

1/2  
 7/2

Next Paper.

15/10

30471 F.O.P.

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Cypher/OTP

FROM ANGORA TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Sir D. Kelly.  
No. 6 Saving.

29th January, 1948. R. 2nd February, 1948.

Addressed to Jerusalem telegram No. 3 of January 29th,  
repeated Saving to Foreign Office.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs say that Turkish Consul-General in Jerusalem is worried about his safety and in view of Turkey's unpopularity with Jews, they think that the Consul-General's fears may be justified.

They have accordingly enquired whether you consider that Consul-General is in danger and if so whether any measures are being taken or are contemplated to ensure his safety and that of his staff.

C:O

FILES

E 1-90

2 FEB 1948



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Please see his further  
 minute opposite. I think the  
 first thing to do is to refer the  
 matter to the Co. for a report  
 from the Joint. of Palestine pointing  
 out that it is a responsibility which  
 there is negligence or a failure to take  
 adequate precautions or counter action  
 on the part of the local authorities.

I submit a draft to the  
 Co. taking these minutes  
 into account

J. P. Davis  
 Marg.

GAB

11.3

J. P. Davis to Palestine 292 Parry 23/5

JB May 25

J. P. Davis to Palestine 983 14/4

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M<sup>r</sup>. Fitzmaurice

6

The Spanish Govt. are asking for compensation for the death of the Spanish Vice Consul in Jerusalem which occurred during the recent terrorist attack on the Hotel Serrano in Jerusalem.

They base their claim on the contention that the British authorities in Palestine should have <sup>been</sup> taken all possible precautions against the occurrence of the terrorist attack. They support their claim by referring to our claims for compensation for damage ~~to~~ to British property during the Tampere riots, and by pointing out that our claims, <sup>which</sup> were ~~the~~ based on the failure of the responsible authorities to take adequate precautions were met by the Spanish Govt. (There was so, although there was a certain amount of difficulty in effecting the settlement).

I am inclined to think that.

Nothing to be Written in this Margin.

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*Minutes.*

The Spanish Govt. have a fault, gone  
core and that, particularly, in view of  
the claims arising out of the Spanish  
Govt. war which we are about to join.  
It might be advisable for us to  
treat the claim sympathetically.

I appreciate, however, that if we agree to pay compensation in this case, it will create a precedent, and for this reason I do not feel entirely competent to advise on this matter.

Tyler A. C. Gutteridge

413

Nothing to be Written in this Margin.

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BRITISH EMBASSY,

MADRID.

3 FEB 1948  
27th January, 1948.

No. 30.

Sir,

With reference to my telegram No. 27 of January 22nd, I have the honour to transmit herewith copies in ..... translation of the Note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in which the Spanish Government claim compensation for the death of Señor Allendesalazar, Viscount of Tapia, in the terrorist attack on the Hotel Semiramis in Jerusalem, and the punishment of those guilty of the outrage.

2. The condolences and regrets of the High Commissioner for Palestine and the members of His Majesty's Government at the death of this officer have already been conveyed to the Spanish Government through the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires in London (Mr. Burrows' letter of the 7th January to the Marquis of Santa Cruz) and I presume that an assurance could now be given to the Spanish Government that the authorities in Palestine are taking all measures possible in the present circumstances to arrest and punish those responsible for the outrage in which the Viscount of Tapia met his death.

3. The Spanish claim for compensation raises a more controversial issue. I do not feel competent to express an opinion on the validity of the Spanish claim in International Law. This aspect of the matter, as well as the implications of admitting such a claim can, it seems to me, be assessed only in London. I venture, however, to offer the following observations upon the contents of the Spanish Note.

4. The Spanish Government advance in support of their claim the satisfaction granted by the Spanish Government to His Majesty's Government's claims in respect of the riots which occurred in Tangier in February of 1942. The two incidents are in their nature quite different as the damage at Tangier was the result of prolonged public rioting, whilst the unfortunate death of the Spanish Vice-Consul at Jerusalem was the result of a secret instantaneous explosion. The similarity between the two incidents rests rather upon the grounds upon which the claimant Government each case base their claims for indemnification, i.e., the responsibility of the de facto authorities for the failure to preserve order. It is to be noted, moreover, that the Spanish authorities whilst categorically denying all responsibility, did in the end offer compensation, though only after a considerable time lag, and influenced no doubt by the success which was by then attending Allied cause in Europe. In considering the present Spanish claim it seems to me that it is equally desirable not to base ourselves exclusively on the considerations of International Law but to consider outside factors. In particular, I submit that we should bear in mind the fact that we expect shortly to present to the Spanish Government claims for damage and losses incurred by British subjects during the Spanish Civil War. Whilst these claims are in their nature from the claim advanced by the Spanish Government is quite possible that the Spanish authorities will tend to balance the one against the other and that the attitude they will adopt towards our claims when presented will be influenced by the tenor of our reply to their present Note.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble servant,

The Right Honourable  
Ernest Bevin, M.P.,  
etc., etc., etc.,  
FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1.

J.P. Howard

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## 8

No. 29

1 The Ministry of Foreign Affairs present their compliments to His Britannic Majesty's Embassy and with regard to the death of Señor Allendesalazar, Viscount de Tapia, Spanish Vice Consul at Jerusalem, have the honour to submit for their consideration the following points with the request that they should be communicated to H.M. Government.

2 The death of Sr. Allendesalazar, which occurred in such tragic circumstances, has caused the Spanish Government the most painful impression, not only because he was a Consular Representative of Spain, officially accredited in Palestine, and an officer of outstanding qualities and consequently highly esteemed in the Spanish Diplomatic Consular Corps, but because the special circumstances which concur in the savage terrorist outrage which resulted in his death give the impression that it might have been avoided if the Authorities in Palestine had adopted adequate measures to prevent this and so many other similar outrages which occur there with such alarming frequency.

7 In consequence thereof the Ministry finds it necessary to express to the Embassy their most energetic and pressing complaint regarding the fact that such an unheard of terrorist assault as the blowing up of an entire building should have taken place, without being prevented by the Palestine Authorities, in an important capital such as Jerusalem, where its inhabitants, amongst which are foreigners and very specially the consular Representatives of friendly nations, should be provided with adequate protection and be able to rely on the customary personal guarantees.

4 As a consequence of the aforementioned circumstances, the Ministry is impelled to request the British Government for compensation on behalf of the relatives of Sr. Allendesalazar, and put forward the following considerations in support of such a claim.

( The death of a consular Representative, under the conditions in which Sr. Allendesalazar died, undoubtedly constitutes a very serious matter,

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of which it would be extremely difficult to find precedents. The seriousness of the case and the fact that it constitutes a new development in the relations between countries should, in the judgement of the Ministry, incline His Britannic Majesty's Government to make it the object of a specially friendly consideration in accordance with the wishes of the Spanish Government.

6. It would also be difficult for the Authorities of the mandatory country of Palestine, which is Great Britain, to avoid that part of responsibility which affects them for not having prevented the act of savage terrorism under reference, which could have been foreseeable in view of the continued and cynical repetition of such occurrences. But if this should necessarily cause the most lively and justified surprise, if possible a greater one must be felt at the fact that a well known terrorist organisation has made itself responsible by wireless for the perpetration of the outrage and it would appear that up to the moment no arrests have been made nor any special measures taken for the punishment of the guilty, a punishment which the Spanish Government requests from H.B. Majesty's Government.

7. In support of the justified payment of a compensation to the family of Sr. Allendesalazar, it is convenient to recall that during the course of relations between Great Britain and Spain in the past few years, a similar case arose in which the Spanish Government agreed to the payment of an indemnification or financial compensation requested by H.B.M. Government on behalf of some British subjects who had suffered losses. The case in point is the claim for damage to British property in Tangier as a result of some disturbances which took place in the month of February, 1942.

8. The Ministry anticipate any objections which might be made to the effect that the incidents which gave rise to the British claim under reference were different from those which now make it necessary to request compensation as a consequence of the death of Sr. Allendesalazar, and if reference is now made to such incidents it is only for the purpose of recalling the good and friendly disposition of the Spanish Government on that occasion since, although not accepting any responsibility whatsoever for what happened - it was considered that the Tangier Police Authorities had complied with their duties - they nevertheless agreed to the payment of financial compensation on behalf of the British subjects concerned.

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9. In the Embassy's Note No. 310 of April 7th, 1942, the following statement is made in paragraph 4: "In view therefore of the fact that the Spanish Police Authorities of Tangier failed to fulfil their basic functions, which are the preservation of Law and order ....." In Note No. 150, also addressed by the Embassy, on February 2nd, 1945, it is stated in the second paragraph: "His Majesty's Government cannot accept that the Spanish Government should disclaim responsibility for the damage caused during the riots in question, which their Police took inadequate measures to prevent," and in the third paragraph of the same Note it adds: "The Spanish Government cannot evade the charge that, having assumed control of the International Zone of Tangier, their authority broke down through failure to provide in advance for the situation which arose, a situation in no wise unforeseeable."

10. If these paragraphs are now quoted it is solely with a view to bringing to the notice of the Embassy that the British Government on that occasion alleged, precisely, as the basis and principal foundation of the claim, the responsibility which, in their judgement, should be attributed to the Spanish Authorities in the Zone of Tangier for not having avoided and suppressed the incidents in question, an argument which is repeatedly brought forth in the consecutive Notes addressed by the Embassy on that occasion.

11. Likewise it is considered of interest to point out that in the Ministry's Note Verbale addressed to the Embassy on the 26th October 1944, it was stated that the amount which was paid as financial compensation to the British subjects who had suffered losses as a result of the incidents under reference was made "in agreement with the conversations maintained in this Department regarding the application of a policy of reciprocity to Spanish subjects who might have suffered losses during the present conflagration". In other words, that the payment of such a sum was inspired in an agreement or undertaking of reciprocity on behalf of Spanish nationals who might have sustained losses during the world war, that is, even under circumstances as extraordinarily abnormal as those of a war.

12. Having submitted the foregoing considerations, the Ministry nevertheless on formulating the request for compensation on behalf of the family of Señor Allendesalazar, insist principally on considerations of a moral nature, on the precedent, as outlined, of the previous British claim, on the principle of friendly reciprocity which was agreed upon at the time, and in the belief that the understanding of the British Government in the face of so grave a matter and of such .....

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special circumstances, will be disposed to grant the compensation requested.

The Ministry take this opportunity to reiterate to the Embassy the testimony of their highest consideration.

Madrid, 17th January, 1948.

TO HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S EMBASSY.

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Draft.

Mr. J. Gutch,  
Colonial Office.

(from Mr. Beith)

Mr. Evans,  
Western Department,  
first.

Mr. Beith  
Mar 9.

12/3  
12/3

(365) Wt. 25864/149 100m. 1/48 A.O.S.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

IMMEDIATE

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

12 March, 1948.

12

Dear Gutch,

I send you herewith a copy of Madrid despatch No. 30 of January 27th enclosing a note from the Spanish Government claiming compensation for the death of their Vice-Consul at Jerusalem in the terrorist attack on the Hotel Semiramis.

This despatch has been delayed in reaching you as it had to be considered by other Departments here. I now send it to you in a semi-official letter because it seems to be a matter of some urgency to secure the views of the Government of Palestine during the short time before the end of the Mandate.

The Spanish Government base their claim for compensation on the contention that the British authorities in Palestine should have taken, but did not take, all possible precautions against the occurrence of this terrorist attack. They support their claim by referring to our claims for compensation for damage to British property during the Tangier riots, and by pointing out that our claims, which were based on the failure of the responsible authorities to take adequate precautions, were met by the Spanish Government. You will notice also that, as the Embassy point out, we ourselves expect shortly to present to the Spanish Government claims for damage and loss incurred by British subjects during the Spanish civil war.

The first step is clearly to secure a report from the Government of Palestine, and we should be grateful if you would do so. *It would be helpful if they could be asked to be in mind in giving their view the fact that international responsibility arises is held to arise*  
/where

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where there is negligence or a failure to take  
adequate precautions or counter action on the  
part of the local authorities.

BMS  
11.3  
(J. G. S. Beith)

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13

(7 1810/1/31)

Restricted,

I send you herewith a copy of Madrid despatch No. 30 of 27th January enclosing a note from the Spanish Government claiming compensation for the death of their Vice-Consul at Jerusalem in the terrorist attack on the Hotel Semiramis.

The Spanish Government base their claim for compensation on the contention that the British authorities in Palestine should have taken, but did not take, all possible precautions against the occurrence of this terrorist attack. They support their claim by referring to our claims for compensation for damage to British property during the Tangier riots, and by pointing out that our claims, which were based on the failure of the responsible authorities to take adequate precautions, were met by the Spanish Government. You will notice also that, as the Ebasco point out, we ourselves expect shortly to present to the Spanish Government claims for damage and loss incurred by

J. Gutch, Esq.,  
Colonial Office.

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14

(J.G.S. Beith)

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**From the Secretary of State for the Colonies.**

To the Officer Administering the Government of

Date 23 March, 1948.

No. 292 Saving.

Your telegram No. 48 of the  
9th January and related correspondence.

Death of Spanish Vice-Consul.

I enclose a copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Minister, Madrid, enclosing a note from the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in which the Spanish Government claim compensation for the death of person named.

2. Grateful for your early observations on this matter. You should, however, bear in mind, in giving your views, the general principle that international responsibility is held to arise where there is negligence or a failure to take adequate precautions or counter action on the part of the local authorities.

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Yardley Divisional Labour Party  
Shekford Ward  
Women's Section.

17

Don: Sec: Mrs. E. Hasefield  
89 Richmond Rd  
Shekford  
Would you please  
reply to this.  
p. Skinn  
2/1

The R. H. Ernest Bevin  
Foreign Secretary  
Dear Comrade.

17. 1. 48

The Women's Section of the Shekford Ward Labour Party  
Together with the Women's Cooperative Guild of this  
District namely the Gleebe Farm Women's Guild  
have passed a resolution to forward a letter to  
the Minister for War. Mr. Skinnell for the immediate  
withdrawal of our Troops in Palestine. The letter  
was sent to Mr. Skinnell on the 7th of January.  
at the Women's Section Meeting Jan 14. it was  
Moved that a copy of that same letter was sent  
to you. (enclosed is a copy.) but we are, Sir,  
also mindful of the conditions in Greece.  
we should be very please of your advise  
& assistance in this matter. as I am afraid the  
people of this area are greatly concerned.  
We are a well represented organization & many  
of our Members are bewildered at our Foreign  
Policy to say the least. We have no wish what-  
ever to embarrass our Government indeed  
this Women's Section are very jealous of it &  
are very indignant with any one ridiculing it.  
least of all having it the subject of every

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18

Let Minded Music Hall Artist. or comedian as they  
call themselves. We also feel, sir, that our  
government would not object to guidance,  
(through Women's Sections) that may be given,  
as to the feelings of the people on certain  
Matters

Trusting that God will guide you right  
in your Tremendous Task.

I am your Obedient Servant  
on the behalf of the Women's Section +  
Women's Cooperative Guild

Mrs. E. Masefield  
Section Secretary

Mrs. Dunsby. (Guild Secretary)  
20 Dinglefield Road  
Bham 26.

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# Resolution

Jan 7. 1948

19

The Minister for War.

Mr. Skinwell M.P.

During the Fuel Crisis <sup>1947</sup> when you were Minister of Fuel & Power The Women of this Section & the Women's Cooperative Guild of this District gave to you utterly their support & as 1948 dawns we ask your support in that same Measure it is for our boys in Palestine to be spared the horrid fate which they do not deserve. We feel the Labour Government appreciate the guidance, that the feelings of certain organizations in the Movement can give. & we feel very strongly on this Matter. May is a long way off & every day we hear of some lovely boy dying. We Demand now, Not next week or next month but now the immediate release of our boys in Palestine.

If for some reason this is not Possible, will you be fair & state fully & Plainly what obstacle bars you from doing so. These lads are not dying for their King & Country but are being Murdered in cold blood & the tools with which they are Killed are made in America. This Municipal Houseing Estate on which we live, is perhaps the largest in the Country & I can assure you the suffragets will have nothing on us if we have to fight for the lives of our boys.

Rebels to the Socialist Party you may call us but we are housed & until our boys are free I sincerely hope you do not get a minute's rest. This letter is not written in flowery language but in Sincerity for the Safety of our loved ones we hold so dear on behalf of Stuchford Womens Section & Globe Farm Womens Guild. Yours Sincerely

E. Hasefield

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Draft. 15  
~~Mr. Mass~~ Hon  
Sec., ~~Home~~ ~~Stark~~  
Hard Women's ~~Sut~~  
Vandley Division of  
Labour Party.  
(from Private Secretary)  
1. Southern ~~Dept~~ ~~for~~  
(to add a passage  
on Greece if  
necessary)  
2. Private Secretary.  
CMCA  
29/1

H Beeley 26/1

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

(2/47) (14729) Wt. 11489-144 250m 5/47 G.S.S.

X IN OUT FILE E 3/5 3/4 20

Mr. Bevin has asked me to thank you for your letter of the 17th January, enclosing a copy of a letter which you had previously sent to Mr. Shinnell.

Mr. Bevin both ~~understands~~ <sup>understands</sup> and shares your anxiety for the safety of our troops in Palestine. He wishes you to be assured that there is no political reason whatever for the decision to retain the mandate until the 15th May. On the contrary, every effort was made to fix an earlier date. It proved impossible to do so without imperilling the success of the very complicated operation of withdrawing the ~~very~~ large forces now stationed in Palestine, together with their stores and equipment. This operation is being and will be conducted in such a way ~~that~~ as to incur no unnecessary risk

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J.  
A.  
T.

*Draft. [Womens Section  
Yardley Divisional  
Labour Party.]*

**NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.**

W+ 11489-144 250m 5/47 G.S.St.

~~FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.~~

~~January, 1948.~~

With regard to Greece, it is necessary to bear in mind that the Greek Government, <sup>which was</sup> ~~having been~~ democratically elected in May 1946 under the observation of impartial ~~and~~ international observers, is the legally constituted Government of the country, and that the Greek State is now fighting for its existence against <sup>a</sup> ~~the~~ guerrilla force which was proved by the Balkan Enquiry Commission to be receiving aid from neighbouring states. The guerrillas have committed excesses ~~a~~ shocking to all civilised opinion. To take only one example, they have, as a matter of deliberate policy, been responsible for evicting from their homes approximately 450,000 500,000 peasants ~~members of the Greek working class,~~ who are now helpless refugees dependent on the Greek Government for support. The recent proclamation of a so-called "Government" of the ~~rebels~~ <sup>rebels</sup> which has neither a seat in Greece nor ~~a~~

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*effective*  
~~sense~~ of control over any important  
 part of the country, is yet another  
 step in the plans of Greek Communists  
 and their foreign supporters for the  
 attempted seizure of power and the  
 disruption of Greece. *By any analysis of the Greek situation*  
~~It is not~~  
*which does not*  
 taking into account these basic  
 factors ~~in the Greek situation, one tends~~  
 to accept an altogether over-simplified  
 and one-sided representation of the  
 problem. *approach the problem from an*  
 over-simplified and one-sided viewpoint.

*MB. 31/*  
*1*

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*effective*  
~~sense~~ of control over any important  
 part of the country, is yet another  
 step in the plans of Greek Communists  
 and their foreign supporters for the  
 attempted seizure of power and the  
 disruption of Greece. *By any analysis of the Greek situation*  
~~It is not~~ *which does not*  
 taking into account these basic  
 factors ~~in the Greek situation, one tends~~  
 to ~~accept an altogether over-simplified~~  
~~and one-sided representation of the~~  
~~problem.~~ *approach the problem from an*  
*over-simplified and one-sided viewpoint*

*11/3. 31/*  
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22

(E 1513/1/31)

Mr. Bevin both understands and shares your anxiety for the safety of our troops in Palestine. He wishes you to be assured that there is no political reason whatever for the decision to retain the mandate until the 15th May. On the contrary, every effort was made to fix an earlier date. It proved impossible to do so without imperilling the success of the very complicated operation of withdrawing the large forces now stationed in Palestine, together with their stores and equipment. This operation is being and will be conducted in such a way as to incur no unnecessary risk to British lives. With regard to Greece, it is necessary to bear in mind that the Greek Government, which was democratically elected in May 1946 under the observation of impartial international observers, is the legally constituted Government of the country, and that the Greek State is now fighting for its existence against a guerrilla force which was proved by the Balkan Enquiry Commission to be receiving aid from neighbouring states. The guerrillas have committed excesses shocking to all civilised opinion. To take only one example, they have, as a matter of deliberate policy, been responsible for evicting from their homes approximately 450,000 peasants who are now helpless refugees dependent on the Greek Government

for/

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23

for support. The recent proclamation of a so-called "Government" of the rebels which has neither a seat in Greece nor effective control over any important part of the country, is yet another step in the plans of Greek Communists and their foreign supporters for the attempted seizure of power and the disruption of Greece. Any analysis of the Greek situation which does not take these basic factors into account tends to approach the problem from an over-simplified and one-sided viewpoint.

*Yours Truly,*

*R.D.P. McAlpine*

(Private Secretary)

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26  
E 1943  
4 FEB 1943  
PALESTINE

Situation in Palestine

The withdrawal is proceeding according to plan, with troops and stores already leaving the country. The civil administration is working under great difficulties and with staffs reduced owing to fear of violence against Jews in Arab districts and against Arabs in Jewish districts. Our Forces and Police are doing their best with complete impartiality to damp down the conflict between the two communities, and have consequently been involved in clashes with both Jews and Arabs. Despite these incidents, the Arab population are still reasonably friendly, and one or two members of the Arab High Executive have been trying to reduce disorder.

External Support for Arabs and Jews

Irregular Arab troops, both Palestinians and Nationals of the Arab states, are being trained in Syria for service in Palestine. Two bands have already entered Palestine, one directly across the Syrian frontier and the other through Transjordan.

On the other side, the Government of the United States is under great pressure to lift in favour of the Jews the embargo which it imposed last December on shipment of arms to the Middle East. One of the arguments which is being used by the Zionists and their supporters in Washington is that His Majesty's Government are supplying arms and equipment to the Arab states.

The position, in fact, is that we are not permitting the export of any warlike material to the Middle East except under existing contracts which we have undertaken by virtue

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of our treaties with certain Arab states. We cannot repudiate these obligations and we should not wish even to delay delivery without the agreement of the Governments concerned. Ministers are, however, giving urgent consideration to the problem created by this Zionist pressure in Washington.

#### The United Nations

The United Nations Commission has been obtaining information from Sir Alexander Cadogan, and also from the Jewish Agency. It will present the Security Council on the 1st February with the first of the monthly reports which it is obliged to make to that Body.. It proposes to give the Security Council a supplementary report on the 10th February dealing with the question whether the General Assembly's decision on Palestine should be imposed by force. It is possible, therefore, that the Palestine question may be debated by the Security Council next month.

The Foreign Secretary has made it clear that British Forces will not participate in any military action which the Security Council may decide to take.

The attitude of our delegation in the Security Council cannot be finally determined until we know in precisely what form the issue will arise. But it can be said that, although we should regard international military intervention in Palestine with grave apprehension, it is most unlikely that we should use the veto against it.

Meanwhile, a statute for Jerusalem is being drafted by a Committee of the Trusteeship Council and this will be submitted to the Trusteeship Council at its Session beginning on the 9th February. The Trusteeship Council will also appoint a Governor for Jerusalem.

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EASTERN

29

Parliamentary Question

U. \* 46. Major Legge-Bourke.—To ask the Secretary to the Treasury, what steps are being taken to ensure that any money collected in this country for arms for Jews in Palestine is not exported. [Tuesday 3rd February.]

*2nd Feb.*

3 FEB 1948

NO. ARE NOT ASKED TO ADVISE.

*Actual reply*

*13 Jan 30*

1650.

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**Money Transfers (Palestine)**

74. **Major Legge-Bourke** asked the Financial Secretary to the Treasury what steps are being taken to ensure that any money collected in this country for arms for Jews in Palestine is not exported.

**Mr. Glenvil Hall:** There is no power, under the law as it stands, to prevent the remittance of money through normal banking channels to Palestine or any other scheduled territory.

**Major Legge-Bourke:** Is the right hon. Gentleman not aware that, according to my information, a fund of £200,000 has been opened in Shoreditch by a so-called Jewish welfare committee with the object of paying for arms for Jews in Palestine, and that the first £100,000 was subscribed in the first 10 days? Will not the right hon. Gentleman look into this again with a view to seeing whether there is some way to prevent such money leaving the country?

**Mr. Glenvil Hall:** Yes, but I have intimated that we have no power to prevent money from being transferred in this way. Palestine is a scheduled territory.

**Mr. Mikardo:** Will my right hon. Friend take action for which he has powers to ensure that the money of British taxpayers is not spent to provide arms for any of the peoples of the Middle East?

**Mr. Glenvil Hall:** That is another question.

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56



E

E 1800

31

1948

PALESTINE

9 FEB 1948

Registry  
Number

E1800/1/71

FROM

D. T. Jones

No.

M.P.

Dated

28 Jan

Received  
in Registry

28 Jan

9 Feb

Withdrawal of British troops from Palestine.  
Enclose his petition, by constituents, asking  
the Govt not to wait until August but to  
bring home the British troops from Palestine  
now. Ask for suitable reply

(Minutes.)

Last Paper.

1768

JB Feb 10

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

Wgt. D. T. Jones.  
M.P.

from Wgt.  
Feb 9

(Action  
completed.)

GC/10/2  
9/11/48

(Index.)

9/11/48

Next Paper.

1801

29470 F.O.P.

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32

WEST HARTLEPOOL'S  
PETITION,  
FOR,  
"BRING THEM HOME NOW"  
THE SOLDIERS IN PALESTINE

ORGANIZED BY  
MRS E. LARKIN  
41 HILDA ST  
MRS HATCH  
38 RAMSAY ST

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THE NORTHERN DAILY MAIL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1948

## Support For Palestine Petition

THE last time I wrote to your paper I was serving with the Army in Palestine. You were good enough to give my letter prominence and also printed a photo of Haifa Bay above it. Now I have read of a petition being organized to bring the boys home again. May I ask that everybody will support this organization in the

interests of the health of the unfortunate Servicemen who have to serve in that unhappy land?

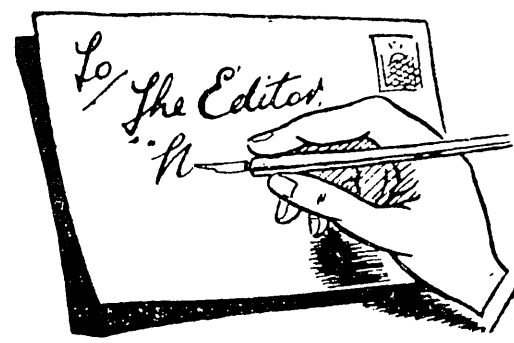
I served there when conditions were comparatively quiet, but it was not unusual to be awakened during the early hours of morning, two or three times each week, to search orange groves and railways for mines and terrorists. All this was nerve-racking, and it affected my nerves so much that I have had to visit my doctor since returning home.

What must it be like now in Palestine? The troops must be under a severe strain at the moment. Also, the Arab, who was such a good friend to the British soldier, is being forced to fight against him to protect his own rights. Those boys have no social life, no dances, no dates with their girls. They are sleeping in tents during all the mud and rain of the wet season. They have a guard to do every other night.

Why should they suffer? Will they profit from saving orange crops? Also, what benefits will be won by guarding a wrecked oil refinery at Haifa? It is not their quarrel, and it is up to us to help our soldiers, sailors, and R.A.F. by signing the petition to withdraw our troops from Palestine.

—EX-M.E.L.F.

**STRANGE REASONING**  
INSTEAD of people home



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Mr. [unclear]  
 Mr. [unclear]  
 Mr. [unclear]  
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Mr. [unclear]  
 Mr. [unclear]  
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 Mr. [unclear]  
 Mr. [unclear]  
 Mr. [unclear]  
 Mr. [unclear]

Mr. A. Dennis

Mr. [unclear]

Mr. [unclear]

Mr. [unclear]

Mr. [unclear]

Mr. [unclear]

Mr. [unclear]

Mr. [unclear]

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Kathleen  
 Rose  
 S. J. O'Connell  
 M. J. O'Connell

John J. O'Connell  
 John J. O'Connell  
 Mary J. O'Connell  
 R. H. O'Connell

John J. O'Connell  
 J. J. O'Connell

E. J. Hanson  
 E. J. Hanson  
 E. J. Hanson  
 E. J. Hanson  
 E. J. Hanson  
 E. J. Hanson

J. H. Stevens  
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Mr. Foreman

Mr. [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]

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Mr. [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]

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 10. J. J. ...

P. J. ...  
 M. Doyle

P. J. ...  
 M. Doyle

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Don't miss the  
new book  
"The Language of  
the Soul"

W. A. C. Bay

110

4422

Edward on  
9 June 1900

E. Harper

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42

Mr. J. B. ...  
 B. ...  
 T. ...  
 E. ...  
 E. ...

Mr. ...  
 Mr. ...  
 Mr. ...  
 Mr. ...  
 Mr. ...  
 Mr. ...

Mr. ...

Mr. ...  
 Mr. ...  
 Mr. ...  
 Mr. ...  
 Mr. ...

Mr. ...  
 Mr. ...  
 Mr. ...

Mr. Douglas  
 Daniel Marth  
 Mrs. Francis

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Mrs Boulton

Mr

Mr

Mr Kagg

Mr

Mrs. Linnell

Mr. Linnell

Mrs. Smith

John Woodford

So

Mr

Miss Smith

Mr Boyle

S. B.

E. Morrison

Mr. Formet

H. G. G. G.

M. G. G.

Mr

Mr. Linnell

Mrs. Linnell

Mrs. Linnell

Mr

Mr. Set. Linnell

Mr. Linnell

Mr. Linnell

Mr. Linnell

Mr. Linnell

Mrs. Taylor

Mr. Linnell

Mr. Linnell

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Mr. C. Collins

Mr. R. Brown

Mr. Champion

Chas. G. Battery

Mr A. B. King

New York Battery

Mr. B. H. H. H.

Mrs & Mrs. H. Conner.

72

John Lank

14-00000

Mr. J. H. Jones

2009

Mr. J. H. C.

2006

2014-2015

17900

James M. Smith

11/10/40

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1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl a) and *Chlorophyll b* (Chl b) are the two main photosynthetic pigments in green plants. They are responsible for capturing light energy and converting it into chemical energy through the process of photosynthesis. Chl a is the primary pigment, while Chl b acts as an accessory pigment, transferring energy to Chl a.

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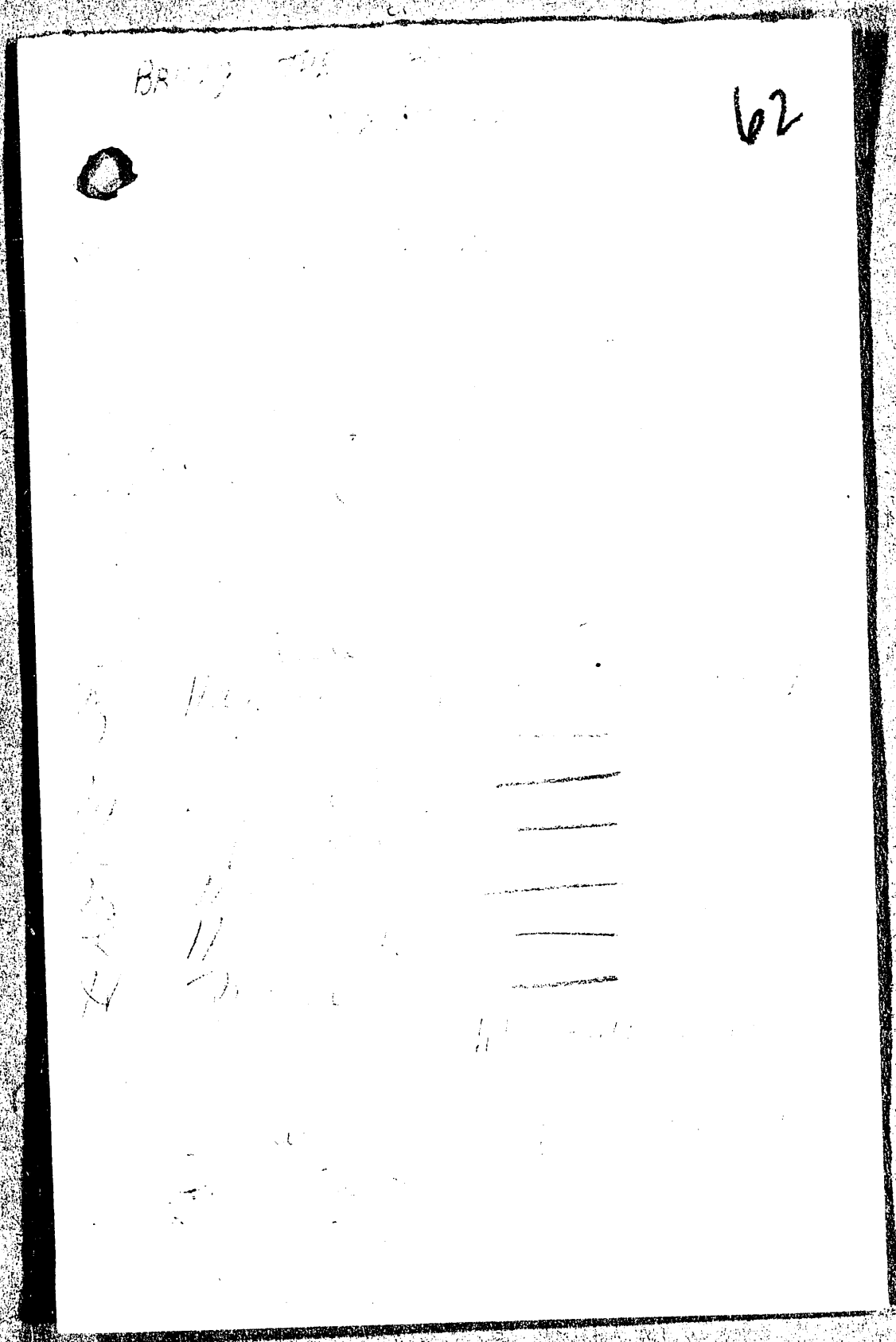
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Mr. L. Allen, Jr., Highland Falls  
Sullivan Co., N. Y.

8 Morris, Jny from London  
8 Davis, Stockholm D. 1/2 p  
Inc. from Whalley, the at London  
has Ed. Smith of West London. Davis  
has recently at studying it.

H. K. O'Leary, Meadwood Sea For. Soc.

R. B. Baker

E. Brown      Weston      A. H. Houghton

*E. A. Hough*

Am. Indian 5 Clinton St. N.Y.

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970. 800. 500. 15. 1000.  
1000. 1000. 1000. 1000.

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Registry  
No.

<del>Top Secret</del>
<del>Secret</del>
<del>Confidential</del>
<del>Restricted</del>
Open

JGSB.

*Draft* letter.

D.T. Jones, Esq.,  
M.P.,  
House of Commons,  
S.W.1.

from:  
Secretary of  
State.

*Private Sec.  
for Mr. Jones  
Mr. Jones  
Feb. 5*

*9/1 E*  
FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

*9/2*  
9 February, 1948.  
*65*

Dear Jones,

Thank you for your letter of January  
28th enclosing two petitions submitted  
by a number of your constituents, who  
urge that British forces should be  
withdrawn from Palestine before August  
1st.

As the Colonial Secretary and I made  
clear in the ~~recent~~ *December* debate on Palestine,  
it is the policy of His Majesty's  
Government to relinquish the Mandate and  
withdraw all British forces as soon as  
practicable. Both the civil  
administration and the military authorities  
are pressing on with evacuation as urgently  
as they can.

*JBF:mb*

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

(13555) Wt. 43698-114 200m 2/47 G.S.St. Gr. 620

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FO 371 / 68501					
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Q.  
(E 1800/1/31)

66  
9th February, 1948.

Dear Jones,

Thank you for your letter of the 28th January enclosing two petitions submitted by a number of your constituents, who urge that British forces should be withdrawn from Palestine before the 1st August.

As the Colonial Secretary and I made clear in the December debate on Palestine, it is the policy of His Majesty's Government to relinquish the mandate and withdraw all British forces as soon as practicable. Both the civil administration and the military authorities are pressing on with evacuation as urgently as they can.

*By Ernest Brown*

D.T. Jones, Esq., M.P.,

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57

E

E 1801

67

PALESTINE

9 FEB 1948

Registry  
Number

FROM

No.

Dated

Received  
in Registry

E 1801/1/21

L. W. Smiles

M. P.

L. M. Levin

25 Feb

4 Feb

Withdrawal of troops from Palestine  
 because of letter from a constituent  
 urging early withdrawal of both troops from  
 Palestine.

Last Paper.

1800

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

apt. L. W. Smiles  
 M. P.

from L. W. Smiles  
 (enc) 11  
 Feb. 1948

enclosures returned in  
 original.

(Action  
completed.)

9 Feb 10/2

(Index.)

9/11/48

Next Paper.

1801

(Minutes.)

JB Feb 10

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

1

2

3

4

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6

Reference:-

FO 371

68501

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1. Int. Aff. 30.1.48.  
2. East em Dept  
MOA  
30/1  
E 1801

9 FEB 1948 48. 680

Dear Davin,

I enclose letters from "Constitution"  
re. Palestine. —

These people seem to be anxious  
that we should get out of  
horrible before May. —

I agree I see no point  
in our soldiers being targets  
for both Arab & Jew  
up till May. —

If you decide to get  
our troops <sup>out</sup> before May you

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will ~~have~~ my support—

I do not suppose you  
will ever wish to quote  
this letter but it is at  
your service if you wish  
to.

With good wishes

Yours sincerely

Walter P. Reuther

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Registry  
No.

~~Top Secret~~  
~~Secret~~  
~~Confidential~~  
~~Restricted~~  
Open.

JGSB.  
Draft. letter.

Sir Walter Smiles,  
M.P.,  
Portavo Point,  
Donaghadee,  
Co. Down.

from:  
Secretary of  
State.

*Private Secy  
finr 9/2  
H.S. Beart  
Feb. 5*

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

February, 1948.

Dear Smiles,

Thank you for your letter of January  
25th enclosing two letters from a  
constituent on the subject of Palestine,  
urging the desirability of withdrawing  
British forces as soon as possible.

As the Colonial Secretary and I made  
clear in the ~~recent~~ <sup>December</sup> debate on Palestine,  
it is the policy of His Majesty's  
Government to relinquish the Mandate and  
withdraw all British forces as soon as  
practicable. Both the civil administration  
and the military authorities are pressing  
on with evacuation as urgently as they can.

I return <sup>your</sup> correspondents' letters  
herewith.

*JB Feb. 6*

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

(13555) Wt. 42698-114 20mm 2/47 G.S.S.I. Gp. 620

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Reference:-					
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70

Thank you for your letter of January 25th enclosing two letters from a constituent on the subject of Palestine, urging the desirability of withdrawing British forces as soon as possible.

✓

My Grand Son -

Lieutenant-Colonel  
Sir Walter Smiles, C.I.F., D.S.O., M.P.,

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E 2016

12 FEB 1948

71

PALESTINE

Registry  
Number  
FROM

E2016/1/31

No.

J H Leake  
Montego

Dated

5-7

Received  
in Registry

3 Feb

12

Information re SERGE SARAT  
 Translated translation of an extract from "El  
 Yaponiel" of Jan 29th. Concerning SERGE  
 SARAT information while and unknown locations  
 of "Al-Radda"  
 part used and information on same.

Last Paper.

2015

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

860  
Feb 13(Action  
completed.)J H Leake  
10/11/48

(Index)

J H Leake  
10/11/48

Next Paper.

2049

(Minutes.)

Copy/Co.

S.A. Dept. Tel 6/12

JB Feb 12

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By air bag

No. 57

BRITISH EMBASSY  
SANTIAGO.

3rd February, 1948.

72

E 2010

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith translation of an extract from "El Imparcial" of January 29th.

12 FEB 1948

2. Jorge SABAJ, known in Palestine as Miries Abu-SABBAH, was the editor of the ex-Arab newspaper "La Reforma", and his name was included in the Consolidated Statutory List for having published anti-British propaganda. In August, 1945, Sabaj applied for Palestinian Citizenship under the Palestinian Citizenship Orders 1925/42, and though when referring his application we pointed out that he had been black-listed, the Government of Palestine deemed fit to approve his application.

3. I understand that Sabaj is at present running the Club Palestino. Though he is liked by most of his fellow-citizens, some of them, including the Yarurs, think little of him as a journalist owing to his impetuosity. The Yarurs, who are Catholic Arabs from Bethlehem, and immensely wealthy are strong supporters of the British cause.

4. Since the end of the war, his attitude towards the Consular Section of this Embassy has been friendly and co-operative, but I feel sure that at heart he is still anti-British.

5. I have sent copies of this despatch to Buenos Aires and Washington.

I have the honour to be with the highest respect,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient, humble servant.

*Attch*

The Right Honourable  
Ernest Bevin, M.P.,  
Sec., Sec., Sec.,

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73

"Credentials bearing the official visa of the British Government in the Holy Land have reached our capital. These accredit Mr. Jorge Sabaj Zurov representative in Chile and American countries of "Al-Wahda" ("Unity") the most important publication in Palestine and regarded as the official mouth-piece of the Supreme Arab Committee and of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem. It is under the management of Mr. Isaac Abdussalam Al-Husseini, cousin of this great spiritual and political chief of the Moslems.

Mr. Jorge Sabaj Zurov is a well-known Palestinian-Arab journalist and orator who has lived in Chile for more than 40 years, and is now the editor of the widely circulated newspaper "EL Mundo Arabe" after having founded and edited "Al-Islah" ("Reform") in 1930."

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64

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E 2049

12 FEB 1948

1948

PALESTINE

Registry Number E2049/1/31

FROM

Amman

No.

Amman

Dated

5/10/48

Received in Registry

30 Jan

12

conditions in Palestine.

Report of mission is mentioned in Palestine between a British officer of the Arab Legion and a visitor from the Helwan district. who felt that if the economic situation continues to deteriorate and no visible improvement of the armed potential occurs, then the sympathy of Arabs will be secured if either a settlement is reached with the Jews, or some stable Arab front takes over

(Minutes.)

Last Paper.

2016

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8, B.O. Feb 18.

(Action completed.)

J.E.B. 18/2

(Index.)

J.E.B. 18/4

Next Paper.

2158

26513 F.O.P.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

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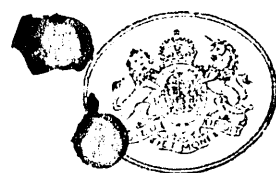
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(S/1014/48).

SECRET

BRITISH LEGATION,

AMMAN.

30th January, 1948.

E 2048

Dear Eastern Department, 12 FEB 1948

1. We enclose herewith an interesting report on a talk about conditions in Palestine between a British Officer of the Arab Legion and a visitor from the Hebron district.
2. The opinions quoted are clearly those of a townsman, the class which will suffer most from disorder and be the first ready to stop fighting. Rather different tones are used by the villagers of Palestine and the volunteers from adjacent countries.
3. We are sending a copy of this letter and its enclosure to the Secretariat, Jerusalem.

Yours ever,

AMMAN CHANCERY.



The Eastern Department,  
The Foreign Office,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

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C O P Y

Amman,

76

28th January, 1948.

I was to-day visited by a leading Arab from a Palestine Arab town. He is a very old friend of mine, and unbosomed freely, and his various revelations will be interesting to you.

Earlier in the month he had visited Haj Amin. Although a Sheik, he is a traditional foe of the Mufti, but circumstances make it politic for him to at least for the moment not completely alienate the Mufti. The Sheik hopes that King Abdullah will annexe Palestine, but the future is too nebulous for him to cross the Rubicon now.

The ostensible reason he gave the Mufti for his visit was that he needed arms to help fight the Jew. The Mufti said that he appreciated the Sheik's sentiments, but that the town he represented was not in the front line, and that arms could not be spared for him. Since many quite several actions have taken place near the Sheik's town, he concluded that the Mufti did not want to arm men of a party not wholly and avowedly his. The Mufti made the excuse that he was having difficulty in getting the money for arms that he needed from the Arab League, who were handing it and in dribblets. The Mufti said good-bye to him with "a smile on his face and blackness in his heart", and the Sheik says that the Mufti would order his gunmen to assassinate him and many others, had he not been persuaded that his previous ruthless methods had, inter alia, caused much of his present falling of popularity. Other causes for this the Sheik gave were his record of failure over twenty-five years, his completely uncompromising character and reputation which would never encourage the British, the Jews, or other Arabs to consider conciliation or a give and take settlement, his habit of giving no confidence or power to others than his immediate henchmen, and his treacherous reputation. The Sheik had noticed in the last week a lot of grumbling to the effect that the call to arms had been badly timed by the Mufti, so that they were already feeling the strain without having at all undermined the will of the Jews to resist. Living conditions were becoming

very/...2

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very difficult, but through the failure of the Mufti to provide enough arms and to train the equivalent of the Hagana, their sacrifices seemed in vain. The villagers had not felt the strain, and did not hold such language, but the townsmen did. He said that he found the people in Amman more warlike than the Palestinians - because they were't in it. He even went so far as to say that in two months, unless the Arab League sent in really substantial numbers of men and arms and money, the Palestine Arabs would stop.

I told him that Fowzi Kaookjy had 1000 men in Nablus and asked him if that would rally them. He replied that they would need far more than that, and would have to be active, because the peasantry of Nablus are newly interested in improving their husbandry and will soon get bored with the guests if their interest is'nt sustained. I asked him what Fowzi Kaookjy's relations with the Mufti were like, and he said that Fowzi would never forgive the Mufti's telling the Germans that he was an English spy.

The Sheik received the impression that the Mufti is not going to spend himself against the Jews, and a large part of his arms and ammunition is being stored against the day when he will want to impose his will on other Arabs. Many close to the Mufti told him that the Mufti does not hope for Palestine only, but considers that if events are propitious, he even has a chance of becoming Caliph.

True to his traditional policy, he recently refused to allow his commander in the Jerusalem area, Abdul Kadir Hussein, to put himself under the tactical command of the Arab League commander. In ~~other~~ other words, the Sheikh said, the Mufti is very alive to the designs of King Abdullah, and feel that he must have a counterpart of the Arab Legion.

The press, the Sheik said, are pursuing an inflammatory course, even to the extent of vilifying the British, because the old terror is remembered and editors do not want to provoke, by their lack of zeal, a smashing up of their presses or the shooting of themselves. He said that he is convinced that their love does not represent normal public opinion and that under a stable Arab Government they would not feel the need to be so provocative.

He reported that Gaza, Beersheba and Hebron are anxious to join Transjordan because they have heard that its leaders are chosen widely, and are fairly representative of the country and that good men generally tend to hold high office, but that with the Mufti no independent - minded man or no one who has not had the opportunity to ingratiate himself with the Mufti, will have a chance of office. They also envy the creature comforts of Transjordan, and many, although not too clamorous/...3

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clamorous about it, envy her British connection and consequent security and solidity. They also want to feel that there are strong and disciplined (and that he said was very important) troops secure order without themselves becoming tyrants. The Arab Legion's reputation for correct behaviour was becoming increasingly important in moulding public opinion he thought. Jaffa, he thought, had probably now come over to King Abdullah, and Nablus he thought would. He said that two months ago any talk of King Abdullah's entry would have met bitter opposition from many quarters, but now would be accepted with secret relief by the majority in the not distant future he thinks that deputations from all Arab towns will visit King Abdullah, and invite him to enter to provide security. The Sheik reminded me that the outlook of the Arabs is different to that of 1936 - 39. Then the fighters were well-paid and their families were not attacked by the Jews and were not economically disturbed. Now many children were exposed to danger and more to hunger and this was discouraging to the men. This is not to deny a strong wish to deny the Jews their National Home. It only means that that, in the Sheik's view, there is not an all-out, do or die, feeling in the Arabs of Palestine as their leaders would have us believe, and he feels that if the economic situation continues to deteriorate and no visible and enheartening improvement of the armed potential occurs, then the majority will be relieved if either a settlement is made with the Jews, or some stable Arab Government takes over and imposes order even although it does not carry on the war against the Jews.

The Sheik may have underestimated the will to resist of the Arabs. I nevertheless pass you his views, because he is a man of weight and consequence in Palestine, and that such a man should hold such views is important in its own right.

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65

E

79

1948

PALESTINE

E 2152

Registry  
Number

FROM

No.

Dated

Received  
in Registry

E 2158/1/31

(London)

Washington

3/15/48

7 Feb

16

US Congress on Palestine  
 Committee report from Congressional March of 3rd  
 and week following during which main attack  
 was directed against personally shown by Mr. Good  
 in the face of local opposition.

Last Paper.

2049

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

N.A. Dept. 20/2

D. Balfour 23/2

1913. 20/2

(Action  
completed.)

L. L. 2/3

(Index)

10/11/48

Next Paper.

2324

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E 2150

BRITISH EMBASSY.

WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

7th February 1948

RESTRICTED

Ref: 3/65/48 16 FEB 1948

Dear Department,

The question of Palestine has recently figured in Congressional discussions rather more frequently than has been the case for some time past. We enclose herein extracts from the Congressional Records of 3rd and 4th February giving remarks on the subject made by Congressmen Celler (D., Brooklyn); Keogh (D., Brooklyn); Blatnik (D., Chisholm, Minnesota); Klein (D., New York City); Buchanan (D., McKeesport, Pennsylvania); Eberharter, (D., Pittsburgh), and by Senator Murray (D., Montana). The main burden of the attack is directed against the passivity shown by the U.S. Government (under the influence of elements in the State Department) in the face of Arab aggression. Speakers strongly urged that the U.S. Government should insist that the United Nations should take the necessary steps to ensure the implementation of partition and should not hamper the efforts of the Jews to defend themselves by maintaining the present embargo on the export of arms to the Middle East. The usual attacks were also made against the British.

2. Various newspaper articles, together with remarks tending in the same direction, were also inserted at various times into the Appendix of the Congressional Record by Representatives Holifield (D., Montebello, California), Blatnik, Klein, Multer (D., Brooklyn), Javits (R., New York City), Lane (D., Laurence, Mass.), and Senators Magnuson, (D., Washington) and Elbert Thomas (D., Utah).

3. Celler, Klein, Javits and Magnuson have

/often

Eastern Department,  
Foreign Office,  
London, S.W.1.

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81

often spoken for the Zionists, but the points to be noticed about this group are that all except Javits (and even he is a Democrat in Republican clothing) are leftish Democrats, and that most of them come from industrial areas where there is a considerable Jewish vote.

4. We are sending copies of this letter to Jerusalem and to the United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations at New York.

Yours ever,

Chancery

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**FO 371 / 68501**

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happens. The black lines are the exports. The red ones are the imports. Then you wonder why that happened. Then you wonder what we did and what is going to happen. Remember that except for a small period during World War I we were not self-sufficient so far as beef was concerned. Then all at once we do this. How did it happen? We did it by killing off 9,000,000 head of cattle. We did it by reducing our sheep numbers 35 percent. We did it by reason of the fact that on January 1, 1948, we had practically 40 percent less hogs in this country than we did 5 years previously in 1943. That is what is happening to the livestock industry in this country. Yet they talk about meat rationing and they talk about the oleo business. There is the answer to that story.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. Is the purpose of this tax, in the gentleman's opinion, in order to protect the dairy industry?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. That is the general idea, I would think.

Mr. KEATING. Is there any other tax which is imposed by the Federal Government to protect a competing industry?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Not being a lawyer, I would refer that to the distinguished gentleman from New York. The laws says that eggs have a support price of 58 cents per dozen and they are selling in the Midwest for 35 cents to 38 cents per dozen.

Mr. KEATING. The gentleman is an expert on taxes and cows and dairy industry and babies and many other subjects. I admire the ability of the gentleman tremendously. He is one of the ablest men of the House. But I would like to know if the gentleman can tell me whether there is any precedent for this type of legislation by the Federal Government.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I am like Leon Henderson, who came before our committee once. He had 15 men with him to help answer the questions. So I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The gentleman shows the confusion which is in the minds of the oleo supporters, because he said, "Is there any tax put on to protect any competing industry?" It was not put on to protect a competing industry but to protect the consumer.

Mr. KEATING. I do not understand. I am simply asking for information. I am not an oleo guy, or a butter guy, or a baby guy, or anything else. What I want is facts. I do not understand how this protects the public in any way, because you have got to show what you are selling or you are breaking the law.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. If you are eating in a restaurant, I suppose they will bring you the carton and say, "Now, this is oleo. Here is the carton."

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. The tax was put on largely as a means of revenue for enforcing the pure-food laws. In the early days of oleo, it was largely made

from fat instead of from soybeans, which we did not know anything about. Then came coconut oil, which preceded it. But we are going back to the coconut oil again. It was put on to protect the animal fats, which came out of packing houses, which were none too good, so we had some inspection so that they would get fats from healthy animals, and so on. We know that a large part of the coconut oil went into oleomargarine until recently. Now we are getting soybeans, but speaking about any other comparable tax, will the gentleman name one other food product that is so definitely an imitation as oleo is of butter?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY] has expired.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I object. We have been waiting patiently for a long time.

#### CORRECTION OF THE ROLL CALL

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I understand that on roll call No. 11, taken earlier today, I am recorded as not voting. I ask unanimous consent that the Record be corrected to show that I was present and voted "Yea."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

#### SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a special order previously granted, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN], is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.

#### TAX REDUCTION

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, the justifications for this proposed legislation are all based upon assumptions, which I hope will prove to be correct, but let us not repeat the error of a year ago.

Actual surplus for the fiscal year 1947 was \$754,000,000. Estimated revenue loss from H. R. 1, which passed the House on March 27, 1947, and against which I voted, would have been \$3,840,000,000 had it been enacted into law. This is in accordance with Mr. KNOTSON's statement on that bill. This bill was retroactive to January 1, 1947. Had it passed, there would have been a \$750,000,000 deficit for the fiscal year 1947 instead of there actually being \$754,000,000 in the black, as the facts show today.

The money was not in the bank for that proposed cut in taxes a year ago. I want to be certain this year that the arguments for the present tax reductions are assumptions which will be verified by facts. Last year those assumptions were incorrect.

Our income for 1948 is assumed; our expenditures for fiscal 1948 are a guess; nobody can foretell the action of Congress on the Marshall plan; and we will

not know until May or June what the appropriations situation will actually be. Why not wait until then for a reduction in taxes?

It is assumed that the national income for the 12-month period between July 1, 1948 and June 30, 1949 will be 200 billions. If a moderate recession sets in, that figure could easily be reduced by \$10,000,000,000 or \$15,000,000,000.

It is assumed that Congress will cut the President's estimate of \$39,700,000,000 expenditures down by \$3,000,000,000. If the opposition of the Democrats to any savings in Government continues as it has in the past, this figure is also just pure assumption. The Senate has already announced they will not take any action on the tax bill until they know more about the size of the cuts in the pending appropriation bills.

As Mr. TABER has said "A \$3,000,000,000 cut in appropriations is entirely possible if the Congress does stand up and make the cuts it should." Our first appropriation bill of this session, however, does not show encouraging reductions.

I hope that it will be possible for me to support the compromise bill when it reaches us later in the session after action by the Senate. Today I cannot justify in my own mind a vote for this \$6,500,000,000 cut. Conditions, however, proven by facts, may 3 months from now be such that we can be sure our national debt can be reduced by at least three billion and still leave room for a substantial tax reduction this year. I sincerely hope so.

At this time I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY] for any questions he may have to propound or any answers he may have to give on the subject previously under discussion.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I thank the gentleman. I am sure the people in New York should profit by this.

I want to show one more thing of what we are doing in regard to consumer prices and who is to blame for it. Of course, we want the Marshall plan. We want a billion dollars in it for tobacco. I do not know whether they want that in there so they can smoke the Communists out or so they can make insecticide to kill the Communist bug. But we are talking about food all the time and here is a table that shows the exports of tobacco for 1946. Of course, incidentally, they could not give away as much as they exported during the Republican administration and received cash for it. They could not give it away that fast. But since 1940 we have jumped up from 9 pounds per capita production in the United States to 15 pounds. To show you how ridiculous is the approach to this food program, do you know that on the statute books a law, put on there by this administration, says you cannot even ship tobacco seed over there? You would think they would let them grow their own tobacco so that we would not have to send them a billion dollars' worth of tobacco under the Marshall plan, or any other plan. I do not like to mention this, but I cannot help from showing how ridiculous our food program is. Here we have a law on our books saying that you cannot ship a handful of tobacco seed.

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This was the most vicious trade barrier ever put on a statute book in this country. This was put in effect when Mr. Cordell Hull was Secretary of State, from the great tobacco State of Tennessee, and when Mr. Wallace was Secretary of Agriculture.

That was a part of the good-neighbor policy, part of the more abundant life, I guess. Think of it, they would not allow people of other countries even to have tobacco seed. I claim that was the worst trade barrier ever erected in the history of this country. It is coming home now to roost when we are now asked to give them a billion dollars' worth of tobacco instead of letting them have a little seed to raise their own tobacco and letting our farmers raise something here for the people to eat. We should be raising food for our people to eat and not be using fertilizer, manpower, and acre to produce a crop we have to give away. Dried skim has 35.6 percent of the best animal protein to be found and it has been purchased at 16 cents per pound or 4 cents per quart. Compare this with 42-cents-per-pound tobacco that will not feed the hungry in any country.

In conclusion, I might call your attention to what is happening to sheep. All the ewes have gone to the blue heaven or to the ewe heaven. I do not know which, because the sheep population has been reduced 35 percent. If we keep on with this policy you will have to take your grandchildren down to the zoo, because that is the only place where you will find a sheep, there will not be any found on the farms of the United States.

So I repeat, keep on pleading for meat rationing and see the meat supply dwindle. Keep on promoting the oleo propaganda and see the babies of America receive less milk. Keep on pulling the economic rug out from under the livestock industry and pour billions into a soil depleting program and you and your children and your children's children will pay the consequences.

(Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

#### SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. CELLER) is recognized for 60 minutes.

#### PALESTINE

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, we have come to a miserable impasse in Palestine. Because of Great Britain's curious "neutrality," by which Arabs who attack Jews in a fight against the United Nations' decision, and Jews who defend their lives are both treated alike; because of our own shameful silence at a time when our voice should be raised in protest, blood is being shed that need not be shed, and violence is gaining acceptance among millions as the only solution for international problems.

I do not blame Great Britain alone. I do not excuse our Government. Our sins are sins of omission as well as sins of commission, and one can be as reprehensible as the other. We blew hot in the UN a few weeks ago; we blow cold now. Men and women everywhere are

confused. What goes on here? Why is the situation in Palestine allowed to go from bad to worse until it has reached its present abysmal point—a point at which a man is not safe on the streets of the Holy City of Jerusalem?

Why are governments of small Levantine member nations of the United Nations, why are gangster-politicians of such unsavory repute as the ex-Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Hitler's aide during the war, allowed to threaten, bribe, and kill as though this were not the twentieth century but the Middle Ages, and rule by brigand and not by civilized tribunal were the order of government? As though the United Nations itself did not exist?

I say that once again we see what happens when a great power like the United States allows herself to be hamstrung by internal intrigue. I say that the State Department is again thwarting the will not only of the Executive but of the people. I accuse such men as Loy Henderson, enthusiastic but misguided chief of the Middle East office of the State Department, of intriguing behind the scenes to void decisions made on higher levels. Only the other day I was told that the State Department has now virtually locked itself in an ivory tower of its own, and that letters and telegrams sent by men and women, and other indications of the popular will, never reach Secretary Marshall. I do not say he must read these himself, but certainly he should be kept cognizant of what the people feel and how they are reacting to administration policies abroad. If this story is true, something is rotten, and it is not in Denmark.

Why do we allow the Hendersons to talk us into a course of action which has resulted in our losing the respect of both Arabs and Jews? There are people here in Washington who for months have been trying to prevent our Government from backing the United Nations plan. Months ago they warned us that if we supported partition the Arabs would turn to the Soviets.

We supported partition.

Have the Arabs turned to the Soviets?

When that proved unfounded we were warned that the Arabs would cancel their oil concessions, and our stake in the Middle East oil reserves would be endangered if we continued our support of partition.

The United States not only supported partition thereafter; it led the entire United Nations in urging other countries to support it. Partition was voted, 33 to 3. Only 3 non-Moslem nations voted against partition—Cuba, Greece, and India.

Have the Arabs canceled their oil concessions? Quite the opposite. King Ibn Saud, of Saudi Arabia, is now on record as denouncing all such talk as "hot wind." And no one who knows the Middle East is likely to think the Arabs would kill the goose which lays the golden egg. The Arabs know well enough that if war comes the western powers are too distant from the oil fields to hold them.

Far better, say the Arabs, to sell their oil now and get money for it than to find themselves forced to yield it to the Soviet in the future for nothing.

Now new bogies are raised by the British abetted by those in the State Department who wish to see themselves as the real rulers of this country despite the wishes of the vast majority of Americans, as repeatedly manifested on the Palestine issue. Now the cry is that Palestine will fall into the arms of Russia. Remember Zionism has always been a crime in Russia. Actually in Jewish Palestine we have a growing economy; we have none of the despair and shabby economic helplessness upon which Russia can feed. The DP's seeking to go to Palestine are fleeing from Communist-dominated lands. They want no part of communism. This Red bogey is just a cruel fake to alienate sentiment for the Jewish state.

These State Department experts have now dropped the suggestion that we shall be embroiled in a war if we carry out what we are covenanting to carry out—the UN decision on Palestine.

War? What war? Who will declare war upon us because of Palestine? Egypt? Saudi Arabia? Lebanon? Great Britain?

Absurdities multiplied by absurdities! What is needed now is a clear, cold wind to ventilate this problem not the "hot wind" so aptly described by Ibn Saud.

It is time to ask ourselves, what is going on here? Do we have to deal with a group of officials moved only by public interest, or do private interests like oil companies and personal likes and dislikes, however sincerely held, enter into the picture?

I think it is high time for the President and his Cabinet to investigate this matter most thoroughly lest, for the best of motives but misled as to the facts of the situation, they sacrifice the integrity of the American Government.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from New York (Mr. MULLEN) may be permitted to extend his remarks in the Record and include an editorial that appeared in the Herald Tribune of Sunday, February 1, 1948.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, permit me to commend my distinguished colleague from New York for the position that he has so consistently taken on this great problem of the day. He has been a great leader in this movement and I certainly know that those of us who are acquainted with the activity that he has evidenced on behalf of the new State of Palestine will join with him in attempting to reach a satisfactory solution of the pressing problem. Just as our colleague is such a leader he knows that I have been implemented by the counsel and the advice of distinguished and outstanding members of our community in Brooklyn, among whom I might mention several with whom I know our colleague is fully familiar: The Honorable Nathan W. Math, former assistant dis-

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trict attorney of Kings County and presently a distinguished member of the State committee in our great State; County Clerk Francis J. Sinnott, of Kings County, which is Brooklyn, and the Honorable John R. Starkey, a distinguished resident of my colleague's and my neighborhood. These men join, I am sure, in hoping that our colleague will receive the aid and encouragement which he should have in attempting, as I say, to reach a satisfactory solution of this problem.

I see that the United Nations Palestine Commission unanimously decided last Friday to help arrange for the formation of a Jewish militia in Palestine. This, in my opinion, brings up once more the need for Jewish defense forces in Palestine to be given immediate access to American arms and equipment in order that they may defend and perpetuate a decision taken by the General Assembly of the United Nations to partition Palestine into separate Jewish and Arab states. Our stand on Palestine should be guided by the United Nations, not by the British, who in this case are engaged, as has been pointed out, in a sordid war and a grudge fight against the Jews. Although it is to our country's credit that it acted positively and decisively in the meeting halls of the United Nations during the period when the partition plan for Palestine was still a matter of debate, the history of our country's activities since November 29—the date that the partition plan was approved—has not been consistent at all with its earlier spirit.

I feel that our Government has evaded its responsibilities. As soon as civil strife broke out in the Holy Land, our Government's attitude became one of seeming indifference. The fact that Palestine had become the target of separate invasions from Syria and Lebanon—two countries which are members of the United Nations—did not apparently cause grave concern to our policy makers.

Our Government chose rather to look the other way. Did we not look the other way when Japan marched into China, when Italy marched into Ethiopia, when Germany marched into Czechoslovakia? It was not wise policy. It only encouraged potential aggressors to bigger and better aggressions.

But again our Government looks the other way. It does not deem it necessary, for example, to raise the question in the Security Council that these separate forays against a neighboring country might constitute an act of aggression. Nor does it choose to consider that these attacks from the outside—and the thousands of individual cases of Arab violence within the country—were directed not only against the Jews of Palestine, but were being launched against the United Nations itself.

It must be remembered that the decision to partition the Holy Land was not a Jewish settlement to the thorny problem of Palestine. It was the judgment of the world's highest tribunal. And in defending themselves against attack, the heroic Jews in Palestine are acting as the only force in the world which is attempting to implement the decision of the United Nations.

I believe that when the United States refused to initiate any action when the first act of aggression against Palestine was committed, our Government not only faltered in its duty as a member of the United Nations, but was running counter to the established traditions of liberty and justice which are the keystones of our country. Our answer to Arab aggression should have been immediate and decisive. Our reply should have been in the form of an immediate announcement that America's arms and materials would be made available to the Jewish militia in Palestine so that sanctity of the UN decision could be upheld. This decisive action would have been in the true American tradition. This policy would have been within the spirit of the decision of the United Nations. It would be moving along the road to solving this difficult problem.

Mr. CELLER. I thank the gentleman. He has been of great aid in this endeavor to carry out the aims and aspirations of the Jews in Palestine. He has mentioned some very eminent Brooklynites, and it is very encouraging indeed to have their support as well as the support of the eminent gentleman from New York [Mr. KROGH].

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on the serious situation that exists in Palestine today, and to urge the Government of the United States to take immediate and effective action to cope with this emergency. The problem of Palestine, and the relationships between the Jewish population and the Government of Great Britain, has long been a "festering sore" on the international body politic, and one which demands solution in the interests of world peace.

I have long been concerned with this problem, and have been in sympathy with the Hebrew nation's struggle for freedom and self-government which has awakened the conscience of the civilized world. On July 25, 1947, I felt compelled to address the House, and protest against the mistreatment of the 4,500 Hebrew repatriates aboard the steamship *Exodus*, and the practices of the British military government in Palestine. I believed then, as I do today, that the United States has a moral obligation to help guarantee the safety of these people.

I was happy when the General Assembly of the United Nations voted on November 29, 1947, to create a separate Jewish state in Palestine. This action was hailed by all men of good faith as a step which was long overdue. It seemed that at long last the dream of the Hebrew nation for political recognition was about to be realized—the Jewish DP's in Europe were filled with new hope by the promise of a new home in Palestine.

But the hope and enthusiasm resulting from the UN decision was short-lived. Since that time we have witnessed a series of events which threaten the goal of a free Palestine. Open warfare and aggression has taken place with armed bands of Arabs openly terrorizing, kill-

ing, and committing atrocities against the unarmed Jewish population. Furthermore, this Arab revolt with its reign of terror is taking place with the encouragement of the British military government.

The most significant example of British defiance of the United Nations' decision was her failure to observe the February 1 deadline. On Sunday, February 1, according to the decision of the United Nations, ships were supposed to disembark Hebrew displaced persons in the free port of Tel Aviv. At that time the British were also supposed to evacuate this port.

February 1 was the date set by the UN to start the return to Palestine of men, women, and children who have been waiting in concentration camps—some for 10 years—for the chance to return to the promised land. All of these DP's have been behind barbed wire in Europe and Cyprus since "liberation."

Today is February 3, and the British are still in Tel Aviv, and the DP's are still behind barbed wire. The British have given as their excuse the fighting that now rages in Palestine. They point to the fact that over 1,000 persons have been killed and that almost 5,000 have been wounded in recent weeks.

It comes with ill grace from the British to justify the flouting of the United Nations' decision on one hand, when they are busily provoking the bloodshed on the other. Not only have the 100,000 British troops in Palestine stood idly by during the violence, but they have been disarming the Jews while openly assisting the Arab aggressors. To refuse repatriation at this time is to grant a bonus to violence. In other words, the "spontaneous Arab uprising" is paying off. That is what the Mufti wanted—the complete stoppage of repatriation.

The lesson is simple. The British hope that by continuing the violence in Palestine, repatriation will never resume. Continue the violence and the United Nations decisions will be washed away in blood. This is operation chaos, conceived by the British Foreign Office, designed to defeat the United Nations plan to create the Hebrew state.

We cannot let this go unnoticed and unchallenged. As a member of the United Nations, the United States cannot remain passive. We have a legal and a moral obligation to take the lead in backing up this major decision of the United Nations. In my opinion, the United States should take the following three steps:

First. Lift the arms embargo which was imposed by our State Department on December 5, which leaves the Hebrew people defenseless against the armed Arab aggressors. In this emergency we should permit the people of Palestine to buy arms for self-defense.

Second. Our Government should insist that repatriation of Jewish DP's to Palestine be accelerated, and we should provide the transportation facilities for this purpose.

And third, the United States delegation to the Security Council of the United Nations insists that steps be taken to

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THE EMBARGO MUST BE LIFTED

## PROMISES MUST BE FULFILLED

# BRITISH PREDICT CALAMITIES

**THE WARNING IS CLEAR**

Secondly, I draw your attention to this significant language in part 8 of the de-

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1948

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

1071

cisions of the United Nations on partition:

The Provisional Council of Government of each state shall, within the shortest time possible, recruit an armed militia from the residents of that state sufficient in number to maintain internal order and to prevent frontier clashes. This armed militia in each state shall for operational purposes be under the command of Jewish or Arab officers resident in that state, but general political and military control, including the choice of the militia's high command shall be exercised by the commission.

That language specifically provides for the setting up by the Arabs in their state of their own militia and by the Jews in their state of their militia, but Great Britain refuses point blank to allow the Jews to set up their militia. They have what is known as the Haganah, which means "defense," which is a militia in a way, but these members of the Haganah, if they seek to patrol the roads or defend the lives of their own people or to defend the decision of the United Nations against raiding marauders, are disarmed by the British and jailed as malefactors, despite this very significant language I have just read to you.

Over and beyond that, how can you have a militia if arms are denied you?

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. Were the British a party to the instrument from which you have quoted?

Mr. CELLER. The British are members of the United Nations and are sworn, with the other members to uphold the decisions of the United Nations.

Mr. KEATING. What excuse or reason do they give for being unwilling to open a port or to allow the arming of the militia?

Mr. CELLER. They say that as long as they are in Palestine as the mandatory power it is incumbent upon them to maintain law and order and they do not want the authority to be divided. But they do not maintain law and order. Their position is insincere and perfidious. I would say if they did maintain law and order, pending the transition period, there might not be need for a militia, but insofar as they have refused to maintain that law and order, they assume a dog-in-the-manger attitude: "We will not risk the lives of our British soldiers and we will not let you either maintain law and order." The Jews can take care of their own. There are about 70,000 of that Haganah. They can very well take care of themselves. If there were no outside assistance given to the Arabs, as, for example, from Syria, Lebanon, and the neighboring states, and if they were plentifully supplied with arms. We placed an embargo on arms. Of what avail is that embargo on arms if Britain places no embargo on arms? Great Britain has just completed a military pact with Iraq, under which tanks, planes, and military vehicles have been sent to Iraq. Only a child would say that that military matériel does not find its way or is not routed into Palestine.

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield.

Mr. KLEIN. The gentleman stated that Britain has placed no embargo on arms. What the gentleman meant was that Great Britain has placed no embargo on the shipment of arms to the Arabs. You do not imply that Great Britain is helping arm the Haganah?

Mr. CELLER. No; indeed not. But I am saying there can be no efficacious embargoing of arms just by the United States if the supporting nations like Iraq, Iran, Transjordan, Syria, Lebanon, and Egypt, who opposed partition, can get a plentiful supply of arms, and they, in turn, can route their arms into Palestine. So our embargo on arms is a nullity as far as trying to keep arms from the Arabs is concerned. It weighs the scale deliberately in favor of the Arabs and against the Jews.

Mr. KEATING. So that the effect of our embargoing arms is to help the arming of the Arabs but prevents the arming of the Jews. Is that a correct statement?

Mr. CELLER. The gentleman states it perfectly and very eloquently.

Mr. KEATING. Are arms available to the Jews from other countries?

Mr. CELLER. No; because the Jews are not a sovereign state. The Jewish agency is not a sovereign nation and is in no position to purchase arms. Whatever arms they have they have made themselves or have secured surreptitiously.

The Arab nations, however, are sovereign nations and they can purchase. For example, the embargo that we placed on arms does not cover some of the Moslem nations that voted against partition. It originally did not cover Yemen until I drew attention to the fact and the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] drew attention to the fact. Then they suddenly included Yemen. We know, though, that whatever arms were sent to Yemen will find their way eventually into Palestine.

The embargo presently does not include Pakistan. It does not include Turkey, and we know again that arms sent to those Moslem countries will eventually find their way into Palestine.

If we try to be neutral, if we say we are neutral and therefore place an embargo on arms we are doing the very opposite of neutrality.

And then, may I ask this? Who said we were neutral? We were not neutral when we voted for partition. We were not neutral when we led the fight for partition. That was not neutrality. We took a definite stand. We must, therefore, be logical and do everything in our power to uphold the position we took at the United Nations.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my colleague the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER] I ask unanimous consent that he may extend his remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I have listened with interest and concern to the speeches made here on the unhappy subject of Palestine. My concern springs from several reasons. In the first place, I do not like to see organized violence or aggression anywhere in the world. History should have taught us that aggression, unless checked immediately, has a habit of spreading.

I am further concerned with the particular subject of Palestine because it is a subject on which the Congress of the United States, the two great political parties, and American public opinion are very clearly on record as favoring a Jewish state and large-scale Jewish immigration.

Finally, I am clearly concerned over the fact that the executive branch of our Government, after having exercised its influence in accordance with the wishes of the American people, and after having contributed to the wise solution of the Palestine question by the United Nations, is now wavering.

I do not like, generally speaking, for Congress to give advice to the Executive in a sphere which is normally an Executive responsibility. Palestine is a matter of foreign policy, and under our system, an Executive responsibility. But it is incumbent on us to remember that in the conduct of American foreign policy we must always be inspired by certain principles and rules.

We must always be certain that the integrity of our Government can never be questioned. We must always be certain that we are keeping faith with the United Nations, not only in the letter but also in the spirit. And we must always be certain that, as befits our democratic and popular form of government, American foreign policy is responsive to the wishes of the American people and of its representatives in Congress.

Are we certain that in the matter of Palestine we are following each and every one of these fundamental principles? As Members of Congress we must be most careful and vigilant.

I see there is a lot of speculation in the newspapers as to who is responsible for the questions now the subject of so much discussion—whether it is the President, a Secretary of one of our major governmental departments, or this or that official. I do not know the answer, and perhaps it doesn't matter very much. Under our Constitution the President heads the executive branch of our Government. If any subordinate official pursues a policy contrary to the President's instructions, it is up to the President to compel a sharp about-face. If the President permits the continuance of a variation in policy, it becomes his policy. The Congress of the United States is not concerned with individual officials. It is concerned with general policy. As to that, I join those who spoke before me in expressing the hope of an immediate and enlightened correction of those activities, or lack of activities, which are causing so much concern.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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## LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. McMAHON (at the request of Mr. LATHAM), indefinitely, on account of official business;

To Mr. JENKINS of Pennsylvania, for February 4, 5, and 6, on account of official business.

## SENATE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

Bills and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 612. An act to amend section 35 of chapter III of the act of June 19, 1934, entitled "An act to regulate the business of life insurance in the District of Columbia," as amended, and to repeal section 36 of said chapter III of said act, as amended, so as to permit certain additional investments; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 1195. An act to repeal the laws relating to the length of tours of duty of officers and enlisted men of the Army at certain foreign stations; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 1478. An act to authorize the transfer of lands in the Fort Wingate Military Reserve, N. Mex., from the Department of the Army to the Interior Department; to the Committee on the Armed Services.

S. 1493. An act to amend section 19 of the Veterans' Preference Act of June 27, 1944 (48 Stat. 387), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S. 1520. An act to amend section 3 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 554), as amended, so as to provide reimbursement to the Post Office Department by the Navy Department for shortages in postal accounts occurring while commissioned officers of the Navy and Marine Corps are designated custodians of postal effects; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 1528. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Air Force, or the Secretary of the Treasury to accept and use gifts, devices, and bequests for schools, hospitals, libraries, cemeteries, and other institutions under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Air Force, or the Department of the Treasury, respectively, and for other purposes; Committee on Armed Services.

S. 1605. An act to provide for the payment of a sum not to exceed \$12,000,000 to the Swiss Government as partial compensation for damage inflicted on Swiss territory during World War II by United States armed forces in violation of neutral rights, and authorizing appropriations therefor; Committee on Foreign Affairs.

S. J. Res. 172. Joint Resolution to authorize vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore between United States ports on the Great Lakes during 1948; Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

## ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 1826. An act making it a petty offense to enter any national-forest land while it is closed to the public.

## ADJOURNMENT

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, if there are no further requests for time, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 37 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 4, at 12 o'clock noon.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1279. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on records for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on House Administration.

1280. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report of proposed transfer to the city of Blaine, Wash., a motor barge or a craft of similar type; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1281. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the Second Quarterly Report, required under the Second Decontrol Act of 1947; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1282. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$2,212,000 for the legislative branch, Government Printing Office (H. Doc. No. 519); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1283. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$700,000 for the Treasury Department (H. Doc. No. 520); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1284. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$5,545,500 for the Department of State (H. Doc. No. 521); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1285. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1949 in the amount of \$86,627,228 for the Department of State (H. Doc. No. 522); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. S. 522. An act to authorize the sale of certain lands of the L'Anse Band of Chippewa Indians, Michigan; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1291). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. S. 1133. An act providing for the per capita payment of certain moneys appropriated in settlement of certain claims of the Indians of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in North Dakota; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1292). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. S. 1485. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of certain lands heretofore acquired for the Albuquerque Indian School, N. Mex.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1293). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. S. 1507. An act authorizing the sale of undisposed of lots in Michel addition to the town of Polson, Mont.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1294). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 2159. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to prepare plans and estimates for a sewage-disposal system to serve the Yorktown area of the Colonial National Historical Park, Va., and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1295). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 3503. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the States of Idaho and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact for the division of the waters of the Snake River and its tributaries originating in either of the two States and flowing into the other; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1296). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 3628. A bill to revise the method of issuing patents for public lands; without amendment (Rept. No. 1297). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 3685. A bill authorizing the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma, through its business committee, to sell and convey, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the Wyandotte Indian public burial ground in Kansas City, Kans.; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1298). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 3836. A bill to authorize the United States Park Police to make arrests within Federal reservations in the environs of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1299). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 4023. A bill to authorize the establishment of the De Soto National Memorial, in the State of Florida, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1300). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 4027. A bill to transfer certain transmission lines, substations, appurtenances, and equipment in connection with the sale and disposition of electric energy generated at the Fort Peck project, Montana, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1301). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 4461. A bill approving the performance in the field of certain functions relating to the public lands; without amendment (Rept. No. 1302). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 4462. A bill authorizing the conveyance of certain lands in Park County, Wyo., to the State of Wyoming; with amendments (Rept. No. 1303). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 4515. A bill to provide for selection of superintendents of national cemeteries from meritorious and trustworthy male members of the armed forces who have been disabled in line of duty for active field service; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1304). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 4823. A bill to provide adequate school facilities within Yellowstone National Park, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1305). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 4980. A bill relating to the acquisition by the United States of State-owned lands

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1948

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—APPENDIX

A635

uary or July of 1946, and along side with it, the cost today.

Enclosed is the compilation of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Council. You will receive a comparative list also, from Mr. and Mrs. H. L. McClintock, and Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Dahlstrom.

We trust that this will be of some benefit to you in giving your support to a wage adjustment or salary increase. There is a difference in a statistical report from the Department of Agriculture relative to the country as a whole, and an itemized actual cost per item as reflected in the Austin, Tex., stores.

Sincerely yours,

RODNEY MONTAGUE,  
President.

Comparison of living costs for 1946 and 1947,  
submitted by Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Council

	July 1946	December 1947
Cheese.....	\$0.35	\$0.60
Lunch meat.....	.45	.85
Sugar (10 pounds).....	.69	.95
Cereals.....	.11	.15
Apples (pound).....	.30	.45
Onion.....	.65	.90
Butter.....	.39	.53
Flour (5 pounds).....	.90	1.27
Shortening (3 pounds).....	.45	.53
Coffee.....	.25	.35
Lima beans.....	.65	.85
Bacon.....	.15	.20
Bread.....	.15	.22
Milk.....	.40	.75
Eggs.....	28.00	37.00
Car insurance.....	.06	.08 1/2
Bus transportation.....	1.00	1.25
Newspaper.....	.50	.75
Haircut.....	.55	.75
Union dues.....		.75

UNIVERSITY STATION,

Austin, Tex., January 26, 1948.

Hon. LYNDON B. JOHNSON,

Representative, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We of the University Station post office of Austin, Tex., urge you to give faithful consideration to a salary increase bill for the postal personnel.

Some instances of increased cost of living during the past 18 months are: gasoline increased 4 cents per gallon, motor oils increased 5 cents per quart, coffee increased 20 cents per pound, potatoes increased 8 cents per pound, dry beans increased 1 per 25-pound sack, flour increased 25 cents per pound, corn meal increased 9 cents per pound, butter increased 35 cents per pound, eggs increased 40 cents per dozen, fresh milk increased 7 cents per quart, sugar increased 3 cents per pound, haircuts increased 40 cents, men's dress shirts increased 100 percent, men's suits increased 50 percent, daily newspaper rates increased 25 percent, rents increased 15 percent, as well as higher taxes and many other every day necessities.

Your favorable consideration will be appreciated.

Respectfully,

A. H. BENNEY, H. E. CRUMBLES, T. W. NABORS, E. L. DAVIS, JR., GEORGE D. TAYLOR, H. L. MCCLINTOCK, ALFRED CRIDER, E. H. PESCHKA.

AUSTIN, TEX., January 20, 1948.

Congressman LYNDON B. JOHNSON,

House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR FRIEND: I have been asked to submit a list of the items which have increased our cost of living since our last pay raise which you requested from our local branch United National Association of Post Office Clerks. In response to that request I respectfully submit the following which I have compiled mostly from the Austin American from January 1946 and January 1948.

	1946	1948
Food:		
Canned corn.....	\$0.13	\$0.19
Coffee.....	.31	.51
Flour (25 pounds).....	1.29	2.15
Potatoes (5 pounds).....	.21	1.61
Round steak.....	.40	.67
Pinto beans (2 pounds).....	.20	.36
Soap flakes.....	.23	.29
Canned milk.....	.09	.12
Clorox (quart).....	.14	.21
Corn meal.....	.09	.18
Bread.....	.10	.20
Toilet soap (3 bars).....	.20	.29
Onions (2 pounds).....	.08	.15
Butter.....	.45	.70
Eggs.....	.16	.22
Fresh milk.....	.13	.16
Dry cereals.....	.31	.44
Sugar (5 pounds).....		
Miscellaneous items:		
Regular gasoline.....	.19	.23 1/2
Haircut.....	.50	1.00
Hydro gas.....	.10	.19
City taxes (revalued).....		
Newspaper.....	1.00	1.25
Cigarettes (carton).....	1.39	1.69
Ladies' shoes.....	4.95	7.95
Men's dress shirts.....	2.50	4.95
Ice (50 pounds).....	40.00	50.00
Man's business suit.....		(9)
Rent (in some cases).....		(9)

110 pounds. 25 percent. Same suit.  
2 bars. Same shoe. 15 percent.

Of course this is only a small list and almost all living expenses have raised accordingly. Incidentally, my wife spent \$23.90 for groceries last Saturday, January 17, for a family of four for 1 week, and she is a very conservative buyer. I would like to urge that you support the pay raise that we so badly need at this time.

Yours for a better postal service.

Sincerely,

HERBERT L. MCCLINTOCK.

AUSTIN, TEX., December 27, 1947.

Hon. LYNDON B. JOHNSON,

United States Congressman From Texas,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Senators CHAVEZ and WILLIAM LANGRISH have introduced a bill (S. 1849) in the Senate which would provide a thousand dollar per annum salary increase for all employees in the post office field service.

I solicit your support of this bill as introduced to be effective January 1, 1948.

As you probably already know, Government statistics show that our buying power has decreased one-half since 1939 due to the high cost of living. Our salaries have increased from \$2,100 per annum to \$3,100 per annum (for top grade clerks); this is not twice the salary in 1939. Following this line of reasoning, a top grade clerk should be paid \$4,200 per annum to maintain the same standard of living he was afforded in 1939.

Now let's look at the new clerk just entering the service. He gets only \$2,100 a year as entrance salary on which he can scarcely exist and support a family.

The situation is acute. Clerks are getting deeper and deeper in debt, striving to provide for their families. Several have been forced to leave for they have been unable to get along on the salary they are receiving at the post office.

I do not feel that a \$1,000 increase would not be out of line at all. I, as well as thousands of others, will appreciate your support when the opportunity comes.

I certainly have felt the departure of Mr. Ray E. Lee here, and feel happy for him in getting something bigger and better. His friendship meant a great deal to me, and we here at the Austin post office have been very fortunate in having him here as long as we did. We really miss him. In your selection for replacement of Mr. Lee, in Mr. Bob Phinney, in my opinion could not have been better. I have known Mr. Phinney a number

of years and already we have begun to love him as our postmaster. But as I have always said, leave it to Mr. JOHNSON, he always does it right and at the right time.

Yours truly,

GLYNN W. HOPKINS.

## Control of Atomic Energy

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. WILLIAM C. COLE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 2, 1948

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article by Frank C. Waldrop:

## LET'S FACE IT

(By Frank C. Waldrop)

One of the most expensive and cruel frauds ever put over on the American people has at last been admitted officially in Congress. That fraud was the pretense of the one worlders, the scientists and the New Dealers that in a short time the atom bomb would be converted to peacetime uses—operating power plants, enriching agriculture, and enlarging medical knowledge.

It was all a fake, all the time. There never was any basis for making any such claims. No evidence supported it. No scientists dared offer any specific proofs.

But many millions of good United States taxpayers' dollars were milked out of the Treasury from 1945 through 1947 to support scientific boondoggles that were supposed to convert atomic energy to peacetime uses.

Now comes the official announcement of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy declaring that the production of bombs rather than work on peacetime applications are the first order of business for the Atomic Energy Commission.

It has taken two expensive and important years to get that through the heads of the men who snatched the bomb away from the United States Army and put it in the hands of David Lilienthal and his clique of promoters on the Atomic Energy Commission.

Two years that rightfully belonged to the security and national defense of the American people have been wasted on the vanities and delusions of grandeur that afflict scientists and politicians at least as much as any other class of people.

Two years that some day may turn out to have been the two crucial lost years of United States history.

Who are some of the men who helped waste those years? First and foremost, Senator BRIEN MCMAHON, Democrat, of Connecticut. He was chairman of the congressional committee of the Seventy-ninth Congress that wrote the first Atom Energy Act.

Senator MCMAHON's oratory promising that civilian hands would guide the atom from war to international control and peaceful plenty is all embalmed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD now where it can't be denied.

Have a look at it and see what he promised. See how he roared against the brass hats and the military minds. Yet now, after two of his kind of years, here we find that his judgment is reversed by events.

The next of the misguided to recall is Senator BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, Republican, of Iowa, the present chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Where Senator MCMAHON left off he began with more of the same.

Then there is David Lilienthal, Chairman of the AEC. And, just for comedy, let's re-

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member Harold Stassen, the mighty thinker from Minnesota.

Stassen's great contribution, announced in a full page of text in the New York Herald Tribune, was a plan for international ownership of the bomb. Remember it? He was for an international air force made up of fliers from five nations, commanded by an international headquarters located somewhere.

Fliers from each of the five nations would be spotted strategically around the globe so that if one bombed another's country, the retaliations could set in at once.

Goofy? Yes, of course. Hard to believe now in the hard light of full day that anybody could be so silly in that so-called dawn of the atomic era. Yet, there it was. Stassen wanted to give the bomb not only to Russia but to all the others hungry for our national wealth.

In those days the main idea was that at any cost the United States Army must be forced to wait outside like everybody else for word from the Atomic Energy Commission as to what the great minds of science were learning about the atom.

The very crucial heart and center of the Atomic Energy Act master-minded by McMAHON was its clause which forbids the Army to have even a single seat on the inside where decisions were to be made.

It was not to know anything until voluntarily told by the Commission which Lillian heads. It could not originate any research. It could not check up. It could only accept whatever was given it. And all the emphasis was turned to peacetime applications.

How many millions went into those? What came of them?

It's time some truth were told the taxpayers about those things, especially considering all the implications behind the joint committee's declaration of Friday that:

"Until such time as an effective, enforceable and reliable program for the international control of atomic energy is in successful operation, the most vital business of the Atomic Energy Commission must be the meeting of the atomic requirements of national defense."

Well, of course, that's the hard and obvious truth. But why all of a sudden, after all this time? What has happened to knock that much sense into the heads of the men who had been aiming the opposite direction?

In a few days you will see. Already the Senate Committee on Military Affairs has been given some facts in confidence to explain why the fighting arms want a \$20,000,000,000 budget.

Tomorrow and for several days thereafter news about that will come out. The sum of it all is that the nitwit ideas of "international control" are at last admitted to be as dead in theory as they always were in fact.

We have got to get ready for atomic war. Two years late. Congress owes the country a fuller explanation than just a mere announcement by the joint committee. Let's see if it can be extracted.

#### Is the Army Budget Irreducible?

##### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. ALBERT J. ENGEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1948

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, is the Army budget irreducible? The following was taken from the monthly

information letter issued for January 1948 entitled "Know Your Navy":

##### ARE NAVAL OFFICERS HEALTHIER?

Congressional committees investigating disability pensions being paid to retired military officers have found that a much higher proportion of retired Army officers have applied for and are receiving disability pensions than have Navy officers of comparable rank. Data collected for the Secretary of Defense reveals that 87.4 percent of Army officers holding rank of major and above who were discharged since 1940 are receiving disability pensions whereas only 63.4 percent of naval officers of comparable rank who were retired during about the same period claimed disability. The difference was much more marked in the lower grades. Only 75 percent of Navy commanders are receiving disability pensions whereas 99 percent of Army majors are so listed. Are Navy officers just healthier?

#### Presentation to Senator Baldwin of United States Jewish War Veterans Award of Merit

##### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. ALBERT W. HAWKES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, February 3 (legislative day of Monday, February 2), 1948

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, on January 15, 1948, it was my pleasure to give a luncheon in the family dining room of the Senate restaurant to Col. Julius Klein, of Chicago, national commander of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, who had as his guests of honor the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BALDWIN), and Mayor and Mrs. Israel Rokach, of Tel Aviv, Palestine.

This luncheon was attended by several Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, officials of the executive branch of the Government, high-ranking officers of our armed services, and other distinguished guests—in all, a group of about 80 people.

The purpose of the luncheon was the presentation to the Senator from Connecticut, by members of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, of that organization's award of merit.

The Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America was founded in 1896 by Civil War veterans of the Jewish faith. With the exception of the Grand Army of the Republic, it is the oldest active veterans' organization in the country. Its present membership is in excess of 100,000. Its organization consists of 610 posts in 40 States, and it has a ladies auxiliary, the membership of which exceeds 40,000.

I am advised that the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America maintains a veterans' service program, staffed by professional counselors and guidance specialists, and that the organization is accredited by the Veterans' Administration to represent veterans and veterans' dependents of all faiths and races in dealings with Federal agencies.

The luncheon was a most pleasurable and interesting experience for me. In

addition to Mayor Rokach, the group was addressed by the President pro tempore, the Senator from Michigan (Mr. VANDENBERG), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. BROOKS), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BALDWIN), and Colonel Klein, and the presentation of the award-of-merit resolution to the Senator from Connecticut was made by Mr. Albert Reich, of Hartford, Conn., past national vice commander of the Jewish war veterans.

Since the General Assembly of the United Nations cast its historic vote on November 29, 1947, establishing Jewish Palestine, the eyes of the world have been directed to this tiny spot on our globe, for it exists as a symbol of hope for all, regardless of race, creed, or color, who seek greater understanding for humanity's sake.

Mr. President, I believe that members of the Senate will be interested in the remarks of the several speakers at this luncheon, and I ask unanimous consent that a stenographic transcript of the luncheon proceedings be inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD.

I have consulted the Government Printing Office, and it is estimated the matter will make four and one-half pages of the RECORD, at a cost of \$319.50.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the transcripts printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the transcript was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

##### LUNCHEON PROCEEDINGS

Senator HAWKES (introducing Senator VANDENBERG). I am going to interrupt this luncheon at this moment, even though some of our guests have not finished dessert. Senator VANDENBERG must leave us very shortly; he has official duties to which he must attend. This meeting would not be complete without my presenting to you the man in the Senate who serves as President pro tempore and who is chairman of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee. He has done, in my opinion, as much, if not more, than any one man in the world for the United Nations and for the peoples of the world. I introduce to you Senator VANDENBERG, President of the Senate, and ask if he would say a few words to you before he goes.

Senator VANDENBERG. Senator HAWKES, ladies and gentlemen, I always dislike being introduced as President pro tempore of the Senate. I am the only officer, out of several million, who has pro tempore attached to his title. All the others have jobs as pro tempore as mine, only they aren't constantly reminded of it. Perhaps it would be better for the country if they were. I am very happy to be here, and delighted to pay my respects to the Mayor and Mrs. Rokach, to the Jewish War Veterans' organization, and to their national commander, Col. Julius Klein. Organized some 50 years ago by Civil War veterans of the Jewish faith, they have added more than 100,000 members in the ranks of their 900,000 compatriots who fought with valor in each of our wars since—along side of Americans of all faiths and races. They typify, perhaps, as no other single organization of the land, the cosmopolitan character of our population and the patriotism in America. Not only on the basis of their contribution but on the basis of the fundamental freedoms to which the United Nations is dedicating its efforts, we are now going forward, at long last with the substantial hope for the establishment of the long-promised Jewish state in Palestine, so richly deserved by these citizens

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who have given their time, money, and services to this cause.

I am particularly glad to be here to honor my dear friend from Connecticut. No man of finer character, finer public spirit, and of finer potentiality for future public service has come before my view than my friend Senator BALDWIN of Connecticut. I regret the necessity of my leaving at this time.

Senator HAWKES. Ladies and gentlemen, time is always of the essence in the Capitol, and I know it is with you. I am honored to express my very deep satisfaction in having the mayor of Tel Aviv and his fine wife here on this occasion of honoring Senator BALDWIN, of Connecticut. I want to introduce to you now a man who does not need introduction in the Senate, who has represented for 7 years the State in which I was born. When I first came to the Senate, I asked this distinguished gentleman for a photograph—he gave it to me and wrote thereon that he was proud to represent the State where I was born and worked for a number of years. Senator BROOKS is a rugged American, who believes much as I believe. I would like to say that the greatest impression I get from the United States Senate, even though living a long life before I came here, is that we do not all agree nor do we all have the same opinions. If we did not have a difference of opinion in this world we would not need government at all, nor law-enforcement agencies. The important thing in our Nation is to have faith in our representatives, to guard those things in which we believe and to encourage in the other fellows ideals—and not expect everyone to be perfect or to agree on all subjects. I always think of a Senator and a Congressman much as I regarded my children when I sent them to school. I did not expect them to get 100 percent, nor 90 percent, I felt that if they frequently got an average of 80 percent they were doing a good job. If you condemn me, or anyone else for irregularity—if you do not rally and support your representatives—then we will not have the fine functioning Nation we all want to have.

I have the honor to introduce Senator BROOKS of Illinois and to ask if he will be kind enough to introduce to you the Commander of the Jewish War Veterans, Mr. Julius Klein. Colonel Klein has proved himself a fighting American and a fighting Jew in the two World Wars. In the one recently concluded, he saw active service in the South Pacific and in the Philippines where he won many decorations. At war's end, he was called to Washington to do special work under Secretary of War PATTERSON. A further tribute has come to him in his election as national commander of the Jewish War Veterans, an organization made up of American patriots of the Jewish faith.

Senator BROOKS. Senator HAWKES, our distinguished guest Senator BALDWIN, His Honor the Mayor of Tel Aviv, his gracious lady, my colleagues and friends:

It is indeed a rare privilege and honor to be a participant in this unusual and most significant meeting. It is a high honor for any man to be privileged to represent his State in the Senate of the United States. This in turn affords me additional pleasant experiences, especially when one is privileged to participate in a meeting as significant as this one is today.

First, it is a great honor to welcome the mayor from Tel Aviv and his gracious lady. It is equally a great honor to participate when the Jewish war veterans of the United States of America officially award the plaque for unusual and outstanding humanitarian achievements to our colleague. Senator RAYMOND BALDWIN, of Connecticut. There is still another honor that I proudly enjoy today.

It is the fact that this splendid organization of veterans has chosen from the State I have the honor to represent Col. Julius Klein as its national commander. I have

known Colonel Klein for many years. He has a distinguished record in two world wars. He has in his personal possession testimonials unusual in character from the Secretary of War and General MacArthur, as well as many other awards and expressions of high esteem for his service. Colonel Klein has never lost his interest in civic affairs, but in addition he has always been a devoted member of the National Guard, in which he commands today a regiment of Illinois citizens.

It is a rare privilege to extend our greetings to our visiting guests from Tel Aviv and a great honor to present to you my personal friend, Col. Julius Klein, of Chicago.

Col. JULIUS KLEIN. My good friend, Senator HAWKES, distinguished Members of our Senate and Congress, our guests, Mayor and Mrs. Rokach. I am delighted and honored to be here today representing the Jewish war veterans of the United States. I appreciate the gracious kindness of Senator HAWKES, acting as host to our organization and to me personally and enabling us to pay tribute to a great Senator, Mr. BALDWIN, of Connecticut, and to the mayor of Tel Aviv and his gracious lady.

I am deeply moved that my old friend, the Senator from Illinois, Mr. BROOKS, has been selected by the chairman of this splendid gathering to introduce me to you. I did not dream 25 years ago when I was a cub reporter in Chicago, covering the news of a courageous young prosecutor in the old Chicago Criminal Court Building, that one day we would meet in the United States Senate—he as the Senator from my State and I as the national commander of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States. Many things have happened since those days in Illinois. My thoughts of Senator BROOKS are always very pleasant—"Curly" as we call him will always be one of the old gang. He is not only a strong supporter of and champion for all veterans, but has always fought in the old American tradition for the rights of so-called minority groups. At all times he has given a true demonstration of real Americanism. Illinois, and especially we veterans, are very proud of our buddy—the fighting marine—"Curly" BROOKS.

Today we are going to honor Senator BALDWIN, but before we continue with our brief program I would like to take this opportunity to express to you my appreciation for your presence here today. I am especially delighted to see General VAUGHN, aide to the President, here. Our people feel a deep gratitude to President Truman for the part he played in the important decision in the United Nations on the question of the partition of Palestine. The names of many Senators and other friends will never be forgotten by our people.

We all realize that the struggle has just started—and we are a long way off from the final goal of a free republic of Palestine—but the present stage would never have been reached if we did not have loyal, true, and courageous men in the Senate. During those historical days, it was my privilege to serve as a sentry here in Washington. I therefore feel that I speak from personal knowledge and experience when I state we will never forget the debt we owe these Members of Congress who stood loyally by us for a just cause. The distinguished chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator VANDENBERG, who sits on my left, deserves all the praise and gratitude of our people. We will always remember the champions of our cause in the Halls of Congress headed by Senators like our friend in need, ROBERT A. TAFT, of Ohio; the ever-watchful Senator from Maine, Mr. OWEN D. BREWSTER; the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island, Mr. J. HOWARD McGRATH; his colleagues, Senator BRIEN McMAHON, from Connecticut, who hails from the State of our guest of honor; our distinguished host, Senator HAWKES; Senator O'MAHONEY, of Wyoming; Senator

THOMAS of Utah; Senator BARKLEY, of Kentucky; and so many others too numerous to mention here.

I do want to express at this time the views of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States on the Palestine issue, prompted by the stirring brief words of Senator VANDENBERG a few minutes ago.

We are not a Zionist organization. In our ranks are Zionists, non-Zionists, and even anti-Zionists. But since we are, before anything else, an organization of American veterans of the Jewish faith, we unite all these elements on the basic principle of obtaining just treatment for the legitimate aspirations of those of the Jewish faith who desire to establish a home in Palestine. To this cause—because our basic purposes are those of an American veterans' organization—we have been able to give great help because our fundamental motives are crystal clear in the area in which we function; the area populated by our 18,000,000 fellow veterans of all faiths and racial and ethnic origins. It is, therefore, of the first significance that the initial response to our open letter to the Secretary of State came from non-Jewish veterans. The first two, of Catholic faith, wrote that they were appalled by the British treatment of Jews in Palestine. They thought our proposal temperate and practical and they said that if our country and the United Nations should see fit to adopt it, they would volunteer for the international police force we suggested. The third was from a former department commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. His letter contained a copy of a note he had sent to his successor in office, commending our proposal and suggesting that the department introduce it as a resolution at a forthcoming regional meeting of the VFW. These instances emphasize the unique role JWV plays in the total effort to attain a just settlement for Jewry in Palestine, just as we have been and must be unique in our approach to every other problem of concern to Jewry as a whole.

The JWV at its fifty-second annual encampment, last October, fully endorsed the recommendation for an international constabulary and urged that, pending the establishment of peace machinery, the Jewish Agency for Palestine be recognized as an interim governing body for the Jewish state during the period of formation of partitioned areas.

On December 1, 1947, the distinguished Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], one of the original champions of our cause, in dealing with the problem of Palestine, said, and I quote: "The United Nations has not only given birth to a new nation, but must see to it that this infant shall be properly nursed and developed." He added, "We also remind ourselves that the United States Government, as one of the chief sponsoring powers, has assumed a considerable measure of responsibility."

Senator BREWSTER's reminder was almost prophetic. This new nation in Palestine is being threatened today with an outburst of passion which may destroy it by means of organized massacre. It is obvious to any student of the situation that the Arabs have an abundance of arms with which to attack this young nation. At the same time all access to weapons with which the Hebrews have a right to defend themselves has been cut off.

A little more than a century and a half ago another nation came into being, one which grew into the torchbearer of freedom—the United States. As we in 1776 required tender nursing, so will this nation, which has just been born on the shores of Galilee, require tender care until it, too, shall develop into a self-reliant and responsible member of the family of nations.

The new state in Palestine asks only for that consideration to which it has a just-

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stable claim and expects no unusual privileges. It does, however, consider it mankind's duty to give it a fair chance of survival, to achieve a historical place, and to assume those duties under the protection of its sister nations until that day when security shall be guaranteed by reason. This is one responsibility which must be assumed by the most enlightened and most powerful Nation on earth, the United States.

In the words of Winston Churchill, when Great Britain, too, felt the impact of insecurity, Palestine asks only of its neighbors in the family of nations: "Give us the tools and we will do the job." When they say, "Give us the tools and we will do the job alone, we are ready to do the job alone," the people of Palestine, the descendants of Maccabi, mean just that.

I do not speak for any organization in America when I voice this plea, but I do feel if the Jewish people of the Holy Land could speak right here and now, they would make this plea.

We would not like to see—and now I speak for our organization—American troops called and sent to Palestine—we do not want to see this country involved in an armed struggle for Palestine—there is no need for that. All we seek from the United Nations and Great Britain is that they keep their promises to the people of Palestine and to the nations of the world. A promise that has not been kept thus far.

The JWV in the United States is an organization which for five decades has played an important part in the American scene. As American veterans we have contributed and will continue to do our share to help make this country great. We are honored to be an inseparable part of this great American country. And now a few personal remarks.

I am pleased to see my old wartime Gen. Nick Ruffner in the audience. I could not let this moment pass without saluting General Ruffner. We both had the honor to serve in the Pacific under the great General MacArthur and General Richardson.

I am pleased and honored to greet the mayor and his lady from Tel Aviv.

We, JWV, of the United States stand ready to do our share for good government. That is one of the reasons why the Senator from Connecticut has been selected—he ranks along with Bernard Baruch—among America's great—who were so honored by us. (Colonel Klein turned to Senator Hawkes.)

Senator Hawkes, Will General Vaughn, aide to the President, please stand up and take a bow.

My distinguished guests, time is short, but I am going to take a moment to say a few words to the mayor of Tel Aviv. I have told him that the day after VE-day I flew across the ocean and that when we had gone through England, France, Germany, and Austria, we headed for Palestine and landed in Tel Aviv, so I have a picture in my mind, as good a one as one of these Americans seeing the world in 24 hours ever can get in his mind, of a great city. What has been done there, the development of the land, the progress, is amazing. It is an amazing city reported to have 250,000 people. Is that correct, mayor? (The mayor named the figure 300,000.) The means that since I was there you have had 50,000 more people added. It shows very clearly what the Jewish people can do when they are given an opportunity and freedom from restriction.

I would like to say that my attitude toward the Jewish people has always been the same as I have tried to have toward each and every group making up the United States of America and the world. None of us comes into this world by consent or request, nor have we to say where we come into it. The only test amounting to anything in this world is: What has a man, or woman, done with what God gave him and has he played his part in

society right and fairly. I have always taken the position that equity is not a one-way street, but a two-way street. Equity and justice cannot exist if they flow one way; they must flow out as well as in.

Guests and friends, it is my pleasure to present to you the Honorable Israel Rokach, the mayor of the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv, one of the most outstanding personalities of Jewish Palestine today.

A lot of people today are asking, "Will it work?"—the new Jewish state? The fact that the United Nations has established this state seems to me that it must be made to work. Unless we mean to keep our agreements there is no hope of establishing harmony and peace in this world. Those who only keep agreements when they work favorably, and violate them when they do not, are not making any contribution to humanity. This state must be made to work. It is one of the first great tests of the United Nations.

I think we are most fortunate to have the mayor and his wife here. I am going to ask Mrs. Rokach to stand up for a bow. [Greetings and applause.] We are particularly fortunate that they happen to be here today when we are honoring the Senator from Connecticut, Mr. BALDWIN, for whom I have a great respect.

I understand the mayor has recently had his fiftieth birthday. I congratulate him. You will be interested to know that his arrest by the British administration in the beginning of August 1947 and his retention in the Latrun concentration camp for several months evoked world-wide interest and protest. His retention at Latrun, where he refused to be interrogated by British officials until formal charges were brought against him, ended abruptly.

When he and the mayor of Ramath Gan were released on September 14, 1947—coinciding with the eve of Rosh Hashana, the Jewish New Year—the event was widely acclaimed in Palestine and throughout the world.

Israel Rokach is the scion of a pioneer family which settled in Palestine more than 100 years ago. He was born December 31, 1896, at Nveh Zedek, then a suburb of Jaffa, now a part of Greater Tel Aviv, over which he presides as mayor. Mayor Rokach is an electrical engineer by education.

During the 25 years of Mayor Rokach's service to and leadership of the Municipal Government of Tel Aviv, the all-Jewish city became the most outstanding urban center in the Middle East—a center of industry, commerce, communication, education, culture, order, and security.

Its population now comprises more than 300,000 and its annual budget amounts to over £3,000,000. In a true sense, Mayor Rokach's administration of Tel Aviv has served as a concrete example of Jewish self-government and has created a pattern for the Jewish state, for the establishment of which the General Assembly of the United Nations cast its historic vote on November 29, 1947.

His great achievements in the field of developing Jewish municipal government in Palestine were acknowledged and widely acclaimed on the recent celebration of his fiftieth birthday.

Mayor Rokach, who came to the United States at the invitation of the Jewish National Fund of America, is entrusted with the task of presenting to American Jewry the land acquisition program for the implementation of the United Nations' decision to establish the Jewish state in 1948.

I am proud to present to you this man who has made such a distinguished record in the interest of his people and humanity throughout the world.

Mayor ISRAEL ROKACH, Senator HAWKES, ladies, and gentlemen, I regret that I cannot address you in the old Hebrew language because, while you would not understand me

very well, I would be able in that language, which is my mother tongue, to express better my feelings and how grateful I am for this gathering and just what I feel toward the United States as a Nation. Unfortunately, I understand it will be of no use; that time is short, too short to talk to you in Hebrew and have it translated. We are all busy. I shall try to be short.

When I came to the United States by plane, a few days ago, LaGuardia Field was banned to me by snow. I understand you fear snow here. I was told I would be flown to either Philadelphia or Washington where the runways were clear. We were all very interested to have a chance to see Washington, but finally word came that we would land in Philadelphia. My first impression when we flew over New York and came down close to the Statue of Liberty which everyone who thinks of liberty—all civilization has heard of it—the Palestinians have heard of this famous Statue of Liberty in the harbor of New York, it was a very fine day and clear in the air (even though Mayor O'Dwyer was having troubles down below in the streets) the far view of the city, its beautiful buildings, recalled to my mind the dream of Pharaoh—I am looking for a Joseph to interpret my own dream which I have day and night since I came here.

There is just one thing that has me worried, and perhaps a bit jealous—everywhere, everyone we meet speaks of my wife, is so gracious to her, tells me what a fine lady she is—they never say "this fine man."

Senator Hawkes, But, my friend, we called you the distinguished gentleman.

Mayor ROKACH. We want to thank the Jewish War Veterans' Association, Col. Klein, and the American Army. The Army came to Palestine, established headquarters almost overnight—the American way, very quickly—the boys used to come to Tel Aviv, to the Hotel Palestine, and everyone did their best to make them feel at home. We could not do much, but we did our best. A few days ago I had a thrilling experience. I was talking to a gentleman in New York, an American in civilian clothes greeted me and asked how I was and recalled to me that he had been a colonel in the Army and had been in Palestine. He was visiting from the West and had not forgotten my name, although it was 5 years since he had seen me. Mine is not a simple name and I was amazed. The brother of the "fine lady," my wife, was a student here in New York and volunteered and was in the American Army. He is now honorably discharged, but we did see him in his American uniform. That is one of the reasons why so many are in love with her.

We know that the Americans have been donors of blood to save the world. In the First World War you gave freely of the blood of your youth to help the cause of freedom. In World War II you gave so much. We all hope these wars will bring liberty to all peoples of the world. I am not complimenting in Tel Aviv I am not the complimenting type; I have the reputation of being a hard worker—but you have found it to be your duty to be the donor of blood for the liberty of the world.

What I am dreaming of is that once we are established we shall send our people here to learn from you. I have sent many here, boys, girls, nurses, doctors, educational and engineering methods not to have our men and women learn the sciences, they are universal and are everywhere, but it is the spirit of the Americans that cannot be found anywhere in the world. We want to send our people here to be injected with that spirit and to learn about freedom as it can only be learned in America.

I am not going to go into politics, that would be unfair since I am your guest—but I want to refer only to the United States.

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It is as your host, Senator Hawkes, said—Tel Aviv is a foundation stone, it was founded only about 38 years ago, built up with our own skilled labor, hard labor.

You will see this new State, Palestine, a little place smaller than most of your own States—but I hope you will not regret the help and spirit and that in the Near East, a focus in the Near East where we will be teaching and living in liberty as you know it here in the United States. All eyes are turned (not only Jewish but others) to Palestine (not to be compared in size with Great Britain or the United States) which gave birth to the morality of humanity—against the immorality of paganism and bad tradition.

I think we can build up in this new Jewish state the spirit of the prophets, equality, freedom of thought and speech, if we do this I think we will have done a good thing. We crave only the small support of your great Nation, as you have given it in the past—not only the Senate in proposing to accept the partition, establishing this Jewish state—but all along in history—we had protectors in the United States of America, President Taft's action when Russia was not ready to accept them—I do not know whether you know that—from then on between the Congress and Senate we have had the protection of your Nation. We hope to be able to start a new life of peace, equality, and justice.

It is a great day for me to be received in this hall of the famous Senate of the United States of which we hear so much. We know many names and there are many men of the Congress who are popular, regardless of which party they belong to, also your fine Presidents. You do not say "Left" or "Right" here, but sit together, Republicans and Democrats. When it comes to freedom, justice, and equality we can all unite.

Accept the prayers of my town and nation for the welfare and happiness of this Great Nation—the United States of America.

Colonel KLEIN. I want to express my appreciation of the inspiring remarks of Mayor Rokach. I am grateful to Senator Hawkes for his invitation to the Mayor and Mrs. Mayor. I am grateful you are so patient and I know we are all enriched by this inspiring message.

I want to introduce Mr. Albert Reich, of Hartford, past national vice commander of the Jewish War Veterans, and an old friend of Senator Baldwin. He will read the award of merit voted by the Jewish War Veterans.

Mr. ALBERT A. REICH. It is a privilege to be here today, representing the forth-sixth—in size—State. We of Connecticut are proud of RAYMOND BALDWIN, our Senator—we love and honor him and I feel honored to be here paying my respect and the respect of our State to him.

I am privileged to read to you on behalf of the national organization of the Jewish War Veterans the citation of the award of merit of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America:

"Whereas the public service of the Honorable RAYMOND E. BALDWIN, Senator of the State of Connecticut, has been consistently marked by human endeavors in furtherance of the civil and economic rights of all elements of the American population; and

"Whereas in the employment of his public office as an instrumentality for the advancement of understanding and cooperation among citizens of all racial, religious, social, and economic strata of American life, he has contributed materially to the structure of our Nation's security. Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, through the unanimous recommendation of its national executive committee, as approved wholeheartedly by its total membership, That the award of merit of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America be conferred*

on the Honorable RAYMOND E. BALDWIN, Senator of the State of Connecticut."

I present to Col. Julius Klein, the national commander of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, the plaque which is the award of merit—he will make the presentation on behalf of our organization. Colonel KLEIN.

Colonel KLEIN. I am confident that the Members of the Senate present will appreciate that this veterans' organization is not dedicated solely to Jewish problems. On the contrary, Jewish problems, while important and dear to us, are only among the many with which we concern ourselves. Our chief aim is and has been to represent and build true Americanism. We are marching side by side with the other veteran organizations to assure enactment of sound local, national, and foreign policy legislation to insure a free and strong America for the coming generation so that the sacrifices of those who served, fought, bled, and died shall not have been in vain.

We urge support of universal military training, and a program which will assure a strong Army, Navy, and Air Corps. We need the strongest kind of defense organization. It goes without saying that we demand fair treatment for veterans. Senator BALDWIN is only one of the strong champions for these programs in the Senate and in the Government. Many messages have reached us congratulating our organization on having selected Senator BALDWIN for this honor. Governor Green, of Illinois, telegraphed Senator Hawkes saying how happy he is to hear the Senator is receiving the award.

We are grateful to Senator Hawkes for the meeting today enabling us to present this award in the name of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States. As spokesman for 850,000 Jewish War Veterans of the United States, I am honored to present this plaque to you, Senator BALDWIN. You have well deserved it. Congratulations to you from all of us and may our Nation continue to have the benefit of your great service.

(Colonel Klein hands award-memorial to Senator Baldwin.)

Senator BALDWIN. Colonel Klein, Senator Hawkes, His Honor the Mayor of Tel Aviv and his gracious lady, colleagues, and friends, to you, Colonel Klein, and the members of your great veterans' organization I extend my heartfelt thanks for this award. This award is one of the finest things that has ever come to me in my lifetime, and I am grateful beyond the power of words to adequately express that gratitude.

One may wonder why he should be rewarded for doing the things which his own heart and conscience dictate as the right and true things to do. The fact that you recognize them in this manner is most generous, kind, and thoughtful, and fills me with the most sincere feeling of thankfulness.

I have long known of the Jewish War Veterans. We have in our own State of Connecticut an excellent department of your great national organization. Many of the men who have led it through the years have been my warm personal friends. Your great veterans' organization, organized primarily in the interest of those in the Jewish faith who are bound together by a common faith and by a common experience in the war years, has been a great protagonist for all veterans whether of Jewish faith or not. Your organization has made a great contribution to the public welfare. It is known for its high spirit of patriotism and public service in advancing the cause of our country.

I am particularly happy and proud, Colonel Klein, that you have acted in behalf of the Jewish War Veterans in presenting this award to me. I have known you for many years now as a courageous, forthright American—a great soldier and great citizen, and I am proud indeed to have your friendship

for you are widely known as a leader among Americans.

We are a Nation of minority groups. Some of our enemies think of this as a weakness. As a matter of fact, it is one of the sources of our great strength for everyone in this country belongs to one minority group or another. No single one has predominance. This fact is everlastingly true. All of these groups are bound together with the common love of freedom and an earnest and heartfelt desire to advance that cause of human freedom and justice in our own country and throughout the world. That common love and respect makes us one people. That common love and respect will continue to crown our efforts with outstanding success.

I am thankful to you, Senator Hawkes, as our host at this luncheon. This is a generous and kindly thing for you to do for a colleague. You have long known of my high regard and deep admiration for you as a friend and a citizen.

It is a happy thing for me to have the honor of the presence of the mayor of Tel Aviv and his gracious lady at this gathering. This day would have been memorable for me in any event. Their presence makes it even more so. The mayor said one thing which I would like to comment upon for a moment because I think it is of great importance. It is something that we do not often think about, all of us as Americans. He said that his country—Palestine—had been a great contributor to the morality of mankind. That is strikingly true. No other nation down through the centuries has made the contributions to the thinking of man on his own welfare, his moral worth, the quality of his soul, that have been made by the prophets and teachers of your little country. Jews and Christians alike read a Bible which records the thoughts and teachings of great leaders of the Jewish faith. And Christians accept as their Prophet and Savior a man of Palestine. We can say, very sincerely and truthfully, that out of your land in the Middle East, so well and ably represented here today by these two fine citizens of the world, has come the greatest contributions to human welfare that the world has ever known.

I think, sir [turning to the mayor of Tel Aviv], that it is a remarkable thing, and surely an extremely happy omen, that, when your plane could not land in New York, it came to Philadelphia. In the then little city of Philadelphia, more than 150 years ago, was born the United States of America. And here you are today representing a newly born state, on your first journey to this land of America, and fate lands you in the city which was the birthplace of the United States. I believe that the world will say, and, of course, we Americans believe sincerely, that we have made a fair degree of success as a nation and have endeavored to make generous contributions to all mankind, not only of our material wealth, but of our spirit of enterprise and our love of freedom and justice. May your forced landing in Philadelphia be an omen that your plans for your country will succeed and that your new nation born in the Middle East may likewise continue to make great contributions to man's happiness and welfare the world around.

We, as Americans, cherish the traditions of liberty, freedom, and justice. We remember also that in our own history success did not come by our single efforts alone. And so this new nation of yours must have friends. Your leaders speak with remarkable courage and conviction when they say that they can win and will win "on their own." That is a splendid spirit. But they will need help—our help, not only with encouragement and example, but in material things as well. We Americans, who cherish liberty and freedom, know well the feelings and great hopes of mankind that this spirit of liberty and freedom and justice be spread around the world.

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in order that every man may have a fair opportunity in life, may live in health and security and reasonable comfort—may have an opportunity to advance his own ideas and his own cause.

We Americans have been richly blessed. Because of our favored position we must take a leadership in seeing to it that good, and not evil, possesses the world. It is of great significance that the United Nations has by its own action and with our support created this new state. But it is not the work of the United Nations alone nor our support that has brought it about. It is the toll and sacrifice of many men and women down through the years, men and women of the Jewish faith who have labored and died for this great cause. Your people will continue to need help. I am sure, believing as we do, and living as we strive to live, we will give that help in the manner and form best calculated to support this new nation and to advance the welfare of the people who live there now and who may come to live there in the future.

Again, Colonel Klein—Commander Klein, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this generous recognition of your organization. I shall treasure it so long as life lasts. Senator HAWKES [turning to Senator BALDWIN]. I have here a telegram from the Governor of Illinois which congratulates you and says that you are deserving of this honor. Governor Green's telegram says:

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January 14, 1948.  
Hon. Raymond E. Baldwin,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

Have just been advised by our mutual friend, Col. Julius Klein, that you are to be the recipient tomorrow of an award of merit from the Jewish War Veterans of the United States. Permit me to extend my hearty congratulations upon this well-deserved honor. Kindest personal regards.

DWIGHT H. GREEN, Governor.

In closing I would like the mayor and this gathering to hear this.

It does not make any difference, or much difference, what your faith is. Your faith is a thing that, to a certain extent, comes to you—comes to you in early infancy—from your parents, family, or perhaps from the place in which you were born—but it does make a tremendous difference whether you keep faith with your faith, if you have a belief in your heart and mind and soul. All may not agree with it, or like it, but if each of you keep faith with his own faith you will respect yourself and no one in the world will be justified in criticizing you for it—if you keep faith with what you believe—and in your God.

I would like to recite a piece I love:

"When you get what you want in your struggle for self.

And the world makes you king for a day,  
Just go to a mirror and look at yourself,  
And see what that man has to say.

"For it isn't your father or mother or wife,  
Whose judgment upon you must pass,  
The fellow whose verdict counts most in your life.

Is the one staring back from the glass.

"You may be like Jack Horner and chisel a plum

And think you're a wonderful guy,  
But the man in the glass says you're only a bum

If you can't look him straight in the eye.

"He's the fellow to please—never mind all the rest,

For he's with you clear to the end,  
And you've passed your most dangerous, difficult test

If the man in the glass is your friend.

"You may fool the whole world down the pathway of years  
And get pats on the back as you pass,  
But your final reward will be heartache and tears

If you've cheated the man in the glass."

Guests at the luncheon were the following:  
Senator BRIEN McMAHON, Democrat, of Connecticut.

Senator OWEN BREWSTER, Republican, of Maine.

Senator HARLAN J. BUSHFIELD, Republican, of South Dakota.

Senator EDWIN C. JOHNSON, Democrat, of Colorado.

Senator CHAN GURNEY, Republican, of South Dakota.

Senator STYLES BRIDGES, Republican, of New Hampshire.

Senator CARL A. HATCH, Democrat, of New Mexico.

Senator LISTER HILL, Democrat, of Alabama.

Senator ELBERT D. THOMAS, Republican, of Utah.

Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, Republican, of Wisconsin.

Senator ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG, Republican, of Michigan.

Senator J. HOWARD McGRATH, Democrat, of Rhode Island.

Senator C. WAYLAND BROOKS, Democrat, of Illinois.

Senator JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, Democrat, of Wyoming.

Senator WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, Republican, of California.

Senator DENNIS CHAVEZ, Democrat, of New Mexico.

Representative HORACE SEELY-BROWN, Jr., Republican, of Connecticut.

Representative JOHN DAVIS LODGE, Republican, of Connecticut.

Representative THOMAS L. OWENS, Republican, of Illinois.

Representative WILLIAM G. STRATTON, Republican, of Illinois.

Representative JACOB K. JAVITS, Republican, of New York.

Representative EMANUEL CELLER, Republican, of Illinois.

Representative ROBERT J. TWYMAN, Republican, of Illinois.

Other guests were:

Mr. Gerard A. Robichaud, Chicago Sun.

Mr. Paul Leach, Chicago News.

Mr. Bob Burns, Hartford Courant.

Mr. Ben Connor, Associated Press.

Mr. Jack Steele, New York Herald Tribune.

Mr. David Block, chief of staff to Colonel Klein.

Capt. Sanford H. Winston, Infantry Journal.

Col. Charles I. Schotland, national executive director of Jewish War Veterans, New York.

Mr. Omar Ketchum, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Mr. Charles E. Foster, assistant national director of the disabled veterans.

Mr. Jack Morris, New York Times.

Mr. Ray Sawyer, Director of AMVETS.

Capt. Lyle O. Amel, Navy Department.

Capt. Winston Falk, Navy Department.

Mr. Newman Wright, Passaic Herald News.

Mr. Burt Kemmerer, Camden Courier.

Mr. George Donaldson, Newark Star.

A representative of Life magazine.

A representative of Time magazine.

Mr. Bernard Weltzer, Jewish War Veterans.

Mr. Philip Davis.

Mr. Bernard S. Bercovici.

Mr. Joseph Cherner.

Mr. Hyman Goldman, Standard Cigar & Tobacco Co.

Mr. Carl Loeffler, Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. Leslie L. Bille, secretary to the minority.

Mr. Sam Rose, Veterans' Administration.  
Lt. Col. Elliott Niles, War Department.  
Mr. Joseph Deare, Jersey Journal.  
Mr. Joseph Barr, Veterans' Administration.  
Gen. Bonner Fellers, former military secretary to General MacArthur.  
Gen. Clark L. Ruffner, War Department.  
Mr. Tyrell Krum, Times-Herald.  
Mr. Roger Doolan, representing Mr. Sam Pryor, of Connecticut.  
General Kramer, National Guard.  
Gen. Wilton B. Persons, War Department.  
Mr. Paul Richman, director, Antidefamation League of the B'nai B'rith.  
Mr. Abraham Kaplan, B'nai B'rith.  
Gen. Harry Vaughan, aide to President Truman.  
Mr. Oscar Brown, judge of the probate court of Philadelphia.

### Congress Should Adopt the VFW Uniform Pension Plan for Veterans of World War I and World War II

#### SPEECH

HON. JAMES E. VAN ZANDT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1948

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, on January 30, 1948, I introduced H. R. 5213 to establish, as a matter of national policy, a system of uniform service pensions.

The immediate objective of this bill is to extend to veterans of World War I the traditional service pension which this Nation, in the past, has accorded its aging and disabled veterans. The operation of this traditional service pension has provided benefits in their declining years to veterans of the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican War, Civil War, Indian wars, Spanish-American War, and lesser campaigns and expeditions. These pensions have covered the period from 1818 to the present time and range in payment from \$6 monthly to \$120, now being paid to a Spanish-American veteran in need of an attendant.

It is a historical fact that George Washington, as President of the United States and speaking for a grateful Nation, launched the traditional policy of recognizing one's service to his country in time of war as a duty above and beyond that of ordinary citizenship. Our first President laid the foundation for the traditional pension policy for this Nation when he provided bounties in the form of parcels of land for his victorious soldiers. Subsequently, the Congress of the United States, in the furtherance of this principle, and as an expression of gratitude of the Republic they served so well, provided monetary pensions in the declining years of these soldiers of the Revolution.

The Congress then decreed, as it subsequently did after wars that followed, that as a matter of national policy, men, who in their youth fought to defend the United States from its enemies on world battlefields, ought never to live out their

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## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—APPENDIX

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remaining years in want and privation. In my opinion, it is one of the glorious chapters in our history that today every living veteran of the Indian wars, Civil War, and Spanish-American War is facing the twilight of life with the knowledge that the Nation he served so faithfully has provided for his security in the form of a service pension.

It is highly significant, and a significance which this Congress must recognize, that all the service pensions previously granted to veterans of past wars have occurred approximately 25 years after the termination of each of these wars.

For example, the first service-pension law for veterans of the Revolutionary War was enacted in 1818; the Civil War in 1890; the Indian wars of 1892; and the Spanish-American War in 1920. Now, almost 30 years after the termination of World War I, the veterans of that war stand out as the only living group of veterans who have been denied participation in this traditional policy of service pensions based on age and non-service-connected disabilities.

Here are some pertinent facts concerning World War I veterans. According to the Veterans' Administration, of the 4,750,000 men who served in World War I, 3,700,000 are alive today. Their average age is 54 years and they are dying at the rate of 60,000 annually. While the average age of the World War I veteran is 54 years, it is interesting to learn that in 1948, 76,324 of them will reach the age of 65.

The Congress, in past years, has attempted a half-way approach in applying the service pension policy to World War I veterans. The approach limits pensions only to those who are permanently and totally disabled. As a result, thousands of World War I veterans who are unemployable due to permanent disabilities less than total, are languishing on the human scrap pile without even the means of acquiring minimum security in their late years.

Under the provisions of H. R. 5213, a World War I veteran who reaches the age of 62 will be given a pension of \$43.20, and, upon reaching the age of 65, he will be presumed to be permanently and totally disabled and will receive a pension of \$90 monthly, which, incidentally, is the pension payable to Spanish-American War veterans who have attained the age of 65.

For those partially disabled veterans of World War I who have not reached the age of 62 and who are not permanently and totally disabled, the following pension plan is provided for varying degrees of disability regardless of age:

25 percent disability.....	\$32
50 percent disability.....	50
75 percent disability.....	72
100 percent disability.....	90

Veterans who are totally disabled and who require regular aid and attendance shall be paid a pension of \$120 monthly.

In setting forth the schedule of benefits under H. R. 5213, I want to point out that any pension benefits now received by a veteran of World War I will not be jeopardized in any way. Should the veteran be eligible for benefits under

H. R. 5213, and at the same time eligible for benefits under any other law, he may elect to accept the larger of the two amounts.

One of the real purposes of this legislation is that for the first time in the history of veterans benefits it establishes a uniform system of service pensions. The hodgepodge and piece-meal efforts that Congress has followed in the past will be eliminated. New demands for better veteran benefits will be unnecessary since the provisions of H. R. 5213 will be applicable to World War II veterans when they establish eligibility through age or disability. Should our country become involved in another war, Congress will not be called upon to experience the difficulty that has followed the past wars in meeting the needs of the veteran population for pension benefits. This legislation will simplify the problem of administering the affairs of the veteran and reduce the cost of processing veterans' claims.

Today, there are alive about 3,700,000 veterans of World War I. It cannot be said that every one of these veterans will receive benefits under this bill. I mentioned that the average age of the World War I veteran is 54 years and that they are dying at the rate of 60,000 annually. By comparison, it is interesting to observe that, according to the Veterans' Administration, there were 2,213,000 persons who served in the Civil War; yet the greatest number ever to receive pensions was in 1908 when 478,941 were on the pension rolls. In the case of the Spanish-American War veteran, of the 392,000 who served, the greatest number to receive benefits was 196,382 in 1932.

In 1959 the Veterans' Administration estimates that 2,900,000 veterans of World War I will be alive with an average age of 65 years. Considering the experience of the Veterans' Administration with the Spanish-American War veterans, of whom approximately only half are receiving pension benefits, a similar experience in regard to World War I veterans is possible. This would mean that it is possible that only half of those eligible will be on the pension rolls at that time.

While we are considering the possible cost of this bill, let us remember that we have sent billions of dollars to foreign countries and are still being asked to continue these international hand-outs, conscious of the fact that not a single dime will ever be repaid. Our foreign-aid program has been sold to us on the basis that we should rehabilitate foreign nations and bring peace and contentment to the citizens of these foreign countries.

In our frenzy to aid every foreign nation, we should pause a moment to consider that American lives, blood, and dollars have made possible the continued existence of these countries after the most devastating war in history.

Let us remember that the benefactors of H. R. 5213 will be the American men and women who in their youth fought wars on the soil of the very countries we are now aiding with money, material, and foodstuffs. While it is true that these wars were fought to protect this

Nation from its enemies, we entered World War I and World War II, playing the role as world savior. We all recall the wartime slogans, "save the world for democracy," "to fight a war to end all wars." What greater expression of gratitude can this Nation offer to its defenders than that of providing an adequate and uniform service pension for its aging and disabled veterans.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have introduced this legislation at the request of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, and at this point, I want to quote from a letter received from Mr. Omar B. Ketchum, director, National Legislative Service of that organization:

I want you to know that the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States strongly favors a uniform pension system and we will be pleased to endorse and support such a bill if you decide to introduce it. Such a proposal is completely in accord with the program of the Veterans of Foreign Wars approved by the national encampment and the national legislative committee.

Mr. Speaker, it is my sincere hope that H. R. 5213 will receive immediate consideration by the House Committee on Veterans Affairs, and that it will be reported favorably to Congress at the earliest possible date.

## An Appropriate GOP Slogan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OFHON. JOHN J. SPARKMAN  
OF ALABAMA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES  
Tuesday, February 3 (legislative day of  
Monday, February 2), 1948

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record an editorial entitled "An Appropriate GOP Slogan," from the Anniston (Ala.) Star of January 11, 1948.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

## AN APPROPRIATE GOP SLOGAN

According to a dispatch from Washington, the high command of the Republican Party, which had as its slogan in 1946 the two words, "Had Enough," has decided to wage the 1948 campaign under the rallying cry, "Save What's Left," and according to our humble opinion nothing could be more appropriately applied to the Grand Old Party. The first objective of the Democrats in the campaign now under way should be to save what is left of the Bill of Rights. Because what is left of the GOP undisputed control of the Government again, the Thomas committee may abolish freedom of speech, the right of assembly, and the American jury system. And some people fear we will even be told from Washington just how we will be able to worship our God.

Let's also try to save what's left of the Clayton Antitrust Act. For if we have a return to McKinleyism, as is indicated now under the rule of Taft, the railroads will be exempt from public control and the sky will be the limit as to what we can be charged to ride the trains and ship our goods to market.

We also shall need to save what's left of the Federal Trade Commission, because the Thomases have become so absorbed with the

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idea of investigating our personal lives that free enterprise is about to pass from the American scene under the resurgence of monopoly, which increases the cost of living of every American citizen.

The private utility lobbies also are on the march again and we are having to struggle to save what's left of the TVA and other public power projects, with floods wreaking damage that runs into millions of dollars every year while a do-nothing Republican Congress sits idly by in blissful unconcern.

Roosevelt's soil conservation projects also have been pauperized, with dust bowls hovering ominously in the background once more; and in spite of the recurrent pleas of Mr. Truman for continued aid to agriculture, we had the fight of our lives in the last Congress to save what was left of the farmers' gains.

We also remember how we all told the soldier boys when they went off to war that nothing would be too good for them when they returned. But now those soldiers, turned veterans, are having the fight of their lives to save what is left of the leaky roofs over their heads, and a GOP Congress turns deaf ears to their cries.

The GOP back in McKinley and Mark Hanna days used to hold out the promise of a full dinner pail to the men and women who toiled in our mines and factories; but labor now is wearing a GOP strait-jacket, and with economic controls removed under the leadership of Tarr the workman's pail gets emptier and emptier every day as food prices rise higher and higher.

Moreover, with the greatest peril we have ever faced being posed against us by a relentless foreign power, our Army has been converted into a mere caricature of its former self, due to penurious appropriations, our Navy is disintegrating and little is left of what was yesterday's greatest air force any nation ever assembled. And we shall have to struggle to save what is left of that also. Americans everywhere are struggling to save what is left of a once proud public-school system, with our teachers being lured away from the schools by higher pay in industry and commerce; but while the GOP has millions to hand out in tax relief and other special favors to the coupon clippers that pay the campaign expenses, they have nothing for the one institution upon which the future of democracy itself depends.

Hence, we now are willing to adopt the 1946 GOP slogan. We have had enough of special privilege—a system that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer, and are everlastingly tired of the attempt to save what's left of the great America that Wilson and Roosevelt handed down to us from the wrecking crews of Republican ineptitude. We hope to return, therefore, to the party of our fathers come next November—and our name is legion.

#### The St. Lawrence Waterway

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. FRANCIS J. MYERS**  
OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES  
Tuesday, February 3 (legislative day of  
Monday, February 2), 1948

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record an editorial entitled "Waterway Fight On," from the Plain Speaker, of Hazleton, Pa., an editorial in opposition to the St. Lawrence seaway. I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "The St. Lawrence Seaway,"

from the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, in which this paper, although advocating the seaway, states that its construction should be postponed and the whole subject postponed at this time.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Hazleton (Pa.) Plain Speaker of  
January 27, 1948]

#### WATERWAY FIGHT ON

The fight for the St. Lawrence waterway is on in the United States Senate.

President Truman, who has been an advocate of it, yesterday sent a letter to Senator Vandenberg, presiding officer of the Senate, and Speaker Martin, of the House, urging passage of the pending bill that would authorize the project.

The President comes from the West and it is there where sentiment seems to be the strongest for the plan, which would involve the expenditure of a vast sum of money that the country can ill afford just now.

When the proposal first came to public attention during the early days of the Roosevelt administration it didn't get very far because of the pressure of many other matters. It had the full support of the late President Roosevelt. The same reasons he advanced in favor of it are among those cited by Mr. Truman.

The President, no doubt, is sincere in his attitude but we believe he is mistaken. The waterway is intended to help shipping from the Great Lakes area to the Atlantic but it must be remembered that the Lakes and the St. Lawrence are not navigable for about 4 months or more during the year.

Opening of this waterway to deep-sea shipping would not be of great help to the section it is supposed to benefit. It is claimed it would be useful for defense in case of war. Exactly the opposite is true. Instead of an asset it would be a great liability. Several heavy bombings could put it out of business and bottle up whatever ships were in the channel.

The waterway would be a practical death blow to the harbors of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore. Why destroy the commerce of these ports for the sake of so-called aid for the Great Lakes States?

They are the center of a vast industrial empire which needs no outside support.

Establishment of a giant power plant in the State of New York is contemplated under the plan. Why should the United States Government spend millions for this when New York itself can handle it if need is established for its construction?

The railroads and the unions which operate them are against the scheme. The mine workers of the hard and soft coal fields are opposed to it. The railroads would be bankrupted through its creation and thousands of workers would be thrown out of jobs.

Why not let good enough alone, especially at a time like the present when billions are to be appropriated for the recovery of Europe?

It is hoped that members of Congress from the Pennsylvania coal fields and our two United States Senators will not go along with the proposition.

[From the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette]

#### THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

The Senate has turned its attention to that hardy perennial topic, the St. Lawrence seaway. For more than 40 years the Governments of this country and Canada have been talking about it, and in recent times two Presidents, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Truman, have strongly urged its construction.

The project would be of immense value to this Nation, both in the increased trade and commerce it would foster and in the huge supply of electrical power it would add to our natural resources. Through the St. Law-

rence seaway, the industrial and agricultural products of some 60,000,000 Americans would find cheap outlet to the world. Likewise, through the seaway could come the raw materials and goods which America needs. Pittsburgh especially, which depends so on a fast-dwindling supply of ore in Minnesota, would benefit by this ready access to the untapped mineral wealth of Labrador.

Of course, many narrow interests in the country are against the proposal and can be counted on to do their utmost to kill it now or at any time in the future.

Knowing the partisan motives of most of those who oppose the seaway and having no sympathy with men who would sell out the national good for their own immediate gain, it is difficult for the Post-Gazette not to call for congressional approval of the project at once. And yet, questions arise as to whether the Nation should not delay the undertaking.

In the first place, is the expenditure justified at this time? When measure is taken of all the vital commitments this Congress should meet—and especially of an effective European recovery program—this answer, we think, is no. When current inflated building costs and the effect which a public work of well over half a billion dollars would have on our present economy are reckoned, the answer is even more emphatically "no."

Further, a question of priority comes up—not only as regards foreign aid but other public construction programs. For example, is the seaway of more pressing importance now—or even in the future—than a sea-level canal at Panama or Nicaragua? Or than a Missouri Valley Authority? Certainly we cannot do all of these things at the same time, and it's the administration's duty to list some order of importance for considering them.

As matters stand, however, prudence counsels delay. Much as Pittsburgh and the rest of the country need it, Congress should now postpone the St. Lawrence seaway, but with a firm intent to take it up when Europe's recovery is a certainty.

#### The St. Lawrence Project

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. GEORGE D. AIKEN**  
OF VERMONT

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES  
Tuesday, February 3 (legislative day of  
Monday, February 2), 1948

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record an editorial entitled "The St. Lawrence Project," appearing in the Rutland Herald of February 2.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

#### THE ST. LAWRENCE PROJECT

The St. Lawrence seaway, long a controversial project, is now one of the hottest issues before Congress and the American people. Senator AIKEN told the Senate that the action taken on this proposal by the Senate might conceivably determine the outcome of the Presidential election.

The foes of the seaway, like its supporters, are marshalling all their arguments in an effort to sway public opinion and influence Congress. The seaway has been debated and discussed at Vermont forums; it is a lively subject in many cities throughout the Nation. Boston seethed with opposition and

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New York City's Mayor O'Dwyer declared the project would be a defense "burden" and would damage east-coast industries.

Some interesting comments on the program were made in a letter from Herbert S. Myers, Ogdensburg, N. Y., to the Wall Street Journal. That paper had printed an editorial on the seaway and Myers took issue with the views expressed and some of the arguments advanced.

"Russia considered one of her first moves would be to rebuild the Dniester Dam," Myers wrote. "Just think, during our last war, what a saving there would have been on coal, railroad box cars, fuel oil, etc., if we had only had this 2,150,000 horsepower from water without making it with coal or fuel oil."

"Now, about the river being blacked out 6 months in the year on account of ice and fog. I also disagree with that statement. I was born along the banks of the St. Lawrence and have lived here all my life. Canals open officially each year about April 15, and stay open until December 8. Quite a few ferryboats run longer. Our local St. Lawrence ferryboat runs every hour on the hour every day in the year, even through this ice and so-called fog. If you are acquainted with this vicinity, you know, of course, that we have very little fog."

Myers said he had stood and watched large freight boats enter and leave the present canal system many times and that he had been informed that they average one an hour for the full navigation season. He added: "Check on the barge canal, the Mississippi River, and the Panama Canal on freight and you will have a surprise when you compare these to the present poor system we have on the St. Lawrence which we are trying to improve."

One of the weakest arguments offered by seaway opponents is that the waterway would be closed several months of the year, because of snow, ice, and fog. The Great Lakes system is also closed for several winter months, but during navigation season it is one of the Nation's busiest waterways, making possible shipment of millions of tons of goods and raw materials.

The importance of letters like the one written by Myers was brought out recently by Senator Aiken. He told of organized opposition to the project on the part of one city, although a poll of business firms in that municipality indicated that 72 percent of them favored the seaway.

"The only way you can get around such misrepresentation," said Aiken, "is for the people themselves to write and wire and speak to their Congressmen and Senators. Otherwise, minority interests will try to give a wrong impression of public opinion."

A good many people, whether for or against the seaway, agree with Aiken and are speaking their minds.

#### Effect of India and Palestine Problems on the United Nations

##### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

#### HON. OWEN BREWSTER

OF MAINE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES  
Tuesday, February 3 (legislative day of  
Monday, February 2), 1948

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record an article entitled "India and Palestine Have Put Our Faith in the United Nations to Test," written by Lowell Mellett, and published

in the Washington Evening Star of February 3, 1948.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

ON THE OTHER HAND—INDIA AND PALESTINE  
HAVE PUT OUR FAITH IN UNITED NATIONS TO  
TEST

(By Lowell Mellett)

The western world, stunned by the murder of great-souled Gandhi, appears to stand helpless in the face of the carnage and chaos it expects to follow. It knows of no way in which it can intervene effectively between the rival hatreds of the Hindus and the Moslems. In all the new machinery of civilization there has been developed no force for peace equal to the spiritual power of this one man. Or, so it seems.

Need this be so? Not if we truly understand the basis of the Mahatma's power. On what did it rest? It rested on the utter completeness of his belief. So complete was his belief that he was willing always to put it to the test, as he did again, again, and again, offering his life in forfeit each time. Had he ever wavered India would not now be free.

The power of belief served the western world when it set itself against a return to the law of the jungle, as represented by German, Italian, and Japanese fascism. It has begun to serve again through the creation of a new world organization, dedicated to the democratic rights of all people. How well it will serve depends on how deeply the men undertaking this great advance in human relations believe in their own mission. These are the men who have set up the structure of the United Nations and have accepted the responsibility for its functioning—or failing.

##### MUST BE MADE TO WORK

The United Nations Organization must be made to work. The power given into its hands by the people of the world must be used to enforce peace in India. If this is not done faith in the United Nations will die and all hope of avoiding the great and final war, the war between the east and west, will likewise die and that final war will come.

As a quick warning to India of its purpose and ability to act, the United Nations Organization should enforce its decision concerning Palestine. Abetted by the British, the Arab countries are making clear their intention to flout the will of the rest of the world, as represented by the United Nations.

There is one member of the United Nations that can bring the British and the Arabs into line and that Nation is the United States.

But the United States, as represented by our Government, shows no determination to act. Instead, every excuse for not acting is given. As the Arab troops, bearing arms sold them by the British, move implacably in on the beleaguered Jewish community from all sides, our Government wrings its hands and closes its eyes to the horrors soon to be enacted. Americans, caught within the fighting zone, are forbidden to aid the Jews. American firms may not sell the new nation the arms and material with which to defend itself.

##### UN-AMERICAN POLICY

There should be a quick reversal of this un-American policy. Our Government should insist on the dispatch by the Security Council of an international fighting force to Palestine. This could be done. The one nation that has been charged—and in most instances fairly charged—with preventing effective action by the Security Council in the past, has given every indication of a readiness to cooperate. The nation, of course, is Russia.

But our Government has more fear, apparently, of the consequences of allowing Russia to help prevent the massacre of the

Jewish nation, than it has of the consequences of the massacre itself. The military minds in Washington whisper that if Russian troops go in along with ours and others representing the United Nations, they will not come out again. These policy makers seem to feel that by forestalling Russian participation in the enforcement of peace, they somehow outmaneuver the Russians.

The answer to this thinking was given by former Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles a few days ago when he said, "If large-scale hostilities break out in the eastern Mediterranean, which enable the Kremlin legitimately to claim that Russia must take armed action to safeguard her vital interests by restoring peace in a region adjacent to her frontiers, is it likely that our policy will be successful?"

The Arab nations, although taken into membership, frankly do not believe in the United Nations. We either do believe in it or we do not. If we do, the time has come to put our belief to the test.

#### Can We Afford a Decent World?

##### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

#### HON. FRANCIS J. MYERS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES  
Tuesday, February 3 (legislative day of  
Monday, February 2), 1948

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the Record an article which I have written entitled "Can We Afford a Decent World?"

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

##### CAN WE AFFORD A DECENT WORLD?

(By Senator FRANCIS J. MYERS, of Pennsylvania, written for the 1947 Labor Day edition of the Trade Union Courier)

More and more often in the months ahead we are going to be asking ourselves whether we can "afford" some of the programs we recognize to be important to, perhaps necessary to, the establishment of a decent world, a world in which a free America can survive. There will be many voices to tell us we cannot afford to do our part. Their arguments are rather compelling: that we have a huge national debt; that our own citizens are still deprived of many of the comforts of life; that taxes are onerous; that we have a recession or even a depression and will need all of our resources for ourselves and will have nothing to share with others; that we have already done much for other peoples and for the cause of world peace and that we can't go on forever "carrying the rest of the world on our shoulders."

There is a certain amount of truth in all these arguments. They are not new arguments, nor is the truth in them some sudden revelation brought about by recent events. By and large, to the extent they are still true, they were also true in 1939 and 1940, in 1944 and 1945 and last year, and they will be true to the same extent next year and for some years thereafter.

But insistent as these voices are, compelling as they are with their arguments that we cannot "afford" the commitments we have made or are making in world affairs, the fact remains that we do not have much choice in the matter.

A mother with a sick infant does not reckon, before taking her child to the doctor, whether she could buy herself a fur neck-piece or a new dress with the money she

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doctor will cost. Similarly, the efforts to set a budget, put a ceiling price, on the cost of our foreign policy, ignores the realities of crisis diplomacy in an atomic era.

The big question, the one question which America and all Americans must answer is not how much it will cost or whether we can "afford" the cost of achieving a real peace, but rather: What must we do to achieve it? I don't think there is much argument over the need for making peace an enduring reality. Even though our country physically was unscathed in the past war, every American knows now, either through personal experience and observation or through the medium of the newspapers, magazines, and motion pictures, what hell modern war has been even before the birth of atomic destruction.

Though some may doubt we can "afford" the cost of achieving an enduring peace, no one can dispute that we cannot "afford" another war. Our country, the richest and most powerful in the world, cannot "afford" a war like the last one, and if we cannot "afford" it, then no country, not even the whole world, can "afford" it.

So all our thinking must come back to the one essential point: What must we do to prevent war and achieve a firm and lasting peace?

The problem, as I see it, resolves itself into two parts, the immediate and the long range. There is some overlapping and a great deal of interrelationship of our obligation in both phases, and, as a result, there has been a certain amount of confusion and perhaps even of contradiction in our approaches to them.

The immediate needs, being visible and somewhat dramatic, are fairly easy to assay, and reviving isolationism among some elements in this country has made little headway in blocking our course in meeting some of these needs, although, in the last session of Congress, we received several temporary setbacks and a number of uncomfortable scares. By and large, however, America stood united on these issues and isolationist-minded Congressmen who teamed up with the "ultra economizers" in Congress in a joint attempt to undermine America's foreign policy failed in their effort.

The immediate needs, the ones which we are not only convinced of the necessity of our Nation to meet but on which we have made some good progress, are, as I said, somewhat dramatic and easily visible.

They include problems of feeding the hungry and the starving, of clothing the destitute, of finding haven and shelter for the homeless and the stateless victims of Nazi and Fascist aggression. They include the problems of stabilizing economies in friendly nations which are on the brink of disaster—stabilizing them at least sufficiently so that chaos on a mass scale can be averted. They include the problems of restoring enemy and occupied nations to the point where they can be least begin to meet some of their own requirements. They include political problems, such as stamping out the vestiges of nazism and fascism in those lands. They include the problems of protecting smaller nations from lusts and greeds still widespread in the world and in giving the peoples of those nations, insofar as we are able to, a measure of security in working out their own destinies.

The Truman doctrine for the aid of Greece and Turkey comes under several of these categories. So does the post-UNRRA relief phase of our foreign policy. So, too, do our programs for occupation of enemy nations and for care of displaced persons. These are the programs on which we are spending a major share of our foreign-policy budget. These programs successfully got through Congress this year without substantial hindrance because, despite a variety of opposition, there was no alternative to them.

These are the immediate problems, problems which we can see and evaluate easily.

Much more difficult to translate into easily visible terms are our long-range problems of making the peace endure. Being long range and not susceptible to immediate alleviation, they are not as dramatic as a picture of a starving child whose misery can be relieved with food. Once having fed the child and restored his health, however, we will find the vacant stare, or the apparent misery, still showing in that child's face, unless we can breathe into him some hope in his future, some sense of security against a repetition of the disaster which struck him and millions like him into conditions scarcely above animal level.

Since we all know, in an atomic era, that no nation—not even rich and powerful and heavily armed America—can be safe from atomic destruction unless all nations are safe, our primary long-range job is to make the United Nations equal to the task of confronting the atomic menace.

We all know, too, that in this era of rapid communication and of the resultant acute proximity of nations and of clashing political and economic theories, we cannot have any one nation—even rich and powerful America—living for long in its own self-sufficient luxury while all other nations exist precariously on the brink of misery and bankruptcy. That does not mean that America must sink to the economic level of these less-fortunate nations in order to dispel the jealousies and the hatreds arising from glaring contrasts in well-being, but rather that America, as the richest and most fortunate Nation, must take the lead in helping to raise the economic levels in other countries to bring them more in line with our own. This is the substance of the Marshall plan, and it is also the key-stone of the United Nations social and economic program. Here, again, the cooperation of that one other nation necessary to make these programs effective—the Soviet Union—has not been forthcoming.

The apparent unwillingness of the Soviet Union to join with us and with other nations in the United Nations in finding common ground on which to meet and solve these vital long-range issues involved in the restoration of a decent world of free peoples has been one of the greatest aids to the isolationist cause in America. We are being told by these strident voices which seek to lure America back to isolationism that since our noble dreams of 2 years ago of a world of nations cooperating through the United Nations for enduring world peace have, in many cases, been dissipated by the practical realities of power politics and nationalist incentives, we should give up our efforts and retreat, that we should rush back to the mental comforts of isolationism and let the world find its own salvation.

What the world would find under those circumstances, far from salvation, would be chaos on a scale so vast as to suck us, in a few short years, into the very same abyss from which we have just emerged at a cost of hundreds of thousands of lives, more than a million casualties, more than two hundred billions of dollars, and untold suffering, dislocation and anguish for millions of our people.

When we total up these costs, can we ever again say we cannot afford the efforts and the expense of making this present, nervous, indecisive peace secure?

America's obligations in that direction involve much more than merely money sent abroad. They include the urgent necessity for America herself to prove to the world that this economy of ours, which other nations consider the bedrock of world stability, remains, in fact, stable. That means that just as we cannot afford wars, we can no less afford depressions. Their domestic effects, as we have known them, are, in them-

selves, tragic, but at this stage in world affairs, an American depression would be an international disaster from which free enterprise anywhere in the world would be hard put to emerge.

The past to which reaction would beckon us is a lost past which America can never recover. It is a past we should have no desire to regain. We have our chance now, despite many significant obstacles, to achieve a better world, a decent world.

Do we dare fail?

### The United Nations Edict on Partition of Palestine Must Be Implemented

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

#### HON. CHET HOLIFIELD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1948

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, it is now more than 2 months since the UN in a historic decision climaxing 2,000 years of injustice, on November 29 voted for the partition of Palestine into separate Jewish and Arab states. For the record, it should be said clearly that rarely has any international decision had more heart searching, more exhaustive study of the problem, and more sustained analysis of possible repercussions. Partition was voted upon the majority recommendation of an 11-man international committee which studied the problem in Palestine, in the Arab states, and the DP camps of Europe. This committee was the twentieth to examine this question over the course of the last 25 years. It had before it everything that had been written on the subject, and the voluminous data, the charges and countercharges that had been produced in the course of a quarter of a century.

The decision was made, and no one would dare say that the decision was not made with a sense of responsibility and a very lively understanding of the situation. In this decision the United States took a major role, as befitted the most powerful nation in the UN. For this I am proud. By the part it played the United States not only strengthened the position of the UN, but placed our country clearly again in the main stream of traditional American foreign policy in support of independence for small peoples.

But what has taken place since November 29? The situation in Palestine has shamefully deteriorated. Arabs, apparently with the tacit approval of many British officials—or at least without their active disapproval—attack and kill Jews. Jewish forces seek to retaliate. Their arms are seized by the British, and they are rendered helpless. This extraordinary policy the British try to pass under the name of neutrality. What is even more shameful is the fact that no voice has been raised against this outrageous state of affairs. I turn to my own Government: What role is the United States playing in this miserable conspiracy of silence? What has happened? Why

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has not the United States, who was active and eloquent in championing partition because it was after all the majority recommendation of a neutral UN Commission, why has not the United States used her tremendous moral authority to cry "Stop"? Why has she not conveyed to Great Britain the tremendous indignation the people of the United States feel toward this flouting of a UN decision? Why has she not lifted her voice to warn the Arab States, who are themselves members of the UN, that the world will not stand aside while a small group of willful men deliberately sabotage the first great decision of the UN?

The UN is only as strong as its members are strong. It carries with it only as much authority as its members carry. If the UN decision on Palestine can be voided by violence, then the UN is doomed by default.

I, for one, cannot remain silent. We face a situation which far eclipses either the Jews or the Arabs. The UN itself is at stake. Our Government is committed to the implementation of partition. That is part of American foreign policy. It is part of UN policy.

I warn this administration that if it does not wholeheartedly uphold the UN in this decision, it will be too late to back up the UN in other decisions to come.

The UN is the last hope of the world for peace. If the UN in these next weeks and months expires, then the only other methods remaining to solve international problems are the methods which the Arab States now invoke before our very eyes: murder, massacre, war.

I include an article by Lowell Mellett: ON THE OTHER HAND—INDIA AND PALESTINE HAVE PUT OUR FAITH IN UNITED NATIONS TO TEST

(By Lowell Mellett)

The Western World, stunned by the murder of great-souled Gandhi, appears to stand helpless in the face of the carnage and chaos it expects to follow. It knows of no way in which it can intervene effectively between the rival hatreds of the Hindus and the Moslems. In all the new machinery of civilization there has been developed no force for peace equal to the spiritual power of this one man. Or, so it seems.

Need this be so? Not if we truly understand the basis of the Mahatma's power. On what did it rest? It rested on the utter completeness of his belief. So complete was his belief that he was willing always to put it to the test, as he did again, again, and again, offering his life in forfeit each time. Had he ever wavered, India would not now be free.

The power of belief served the Western World when it set itself against a return to the law of the jungle, as represented by German, Italian, and Japanese facism. It has begun to serve again through the creation of a new world organization, dedicated to the democratic rights of all people. How well it will serve depends on how deeply the men undertaking this great advance in human relations believe in their own mission. These are the men who have set up the structure of the United Nations and have accepted the responsibility for its functioning—or failing.

MUST BE MADE TO WORK

The United Nations Organization must be made to work. The power given into its hands by the people of the world must be used to enforce peace in India. If this is not done faith in the United Nations will

die and all hope of avoiding the great and final war, the war between the East and the West, will likewise die and that final war will come.

As a quick warning to India of its purpose and ability to act, the United Nations Organization should enforce its decision concerning Palestine. Abetted by the British, the Arab countries are making clear their intention to flout the will of the rest of the world, as represented by the United Nations.

There is one member of the United Nations that can bring the British and the Arabs into line, and that nation is the United States.

But the United States, as represented by our Government, shows no determination to act. Instead, every excuse for not acting is given. As the Arab troops, bearing arms sold them by the British, move implacably in on the beleaguered Jewish community from all sides, our Government wrings its hands and closes its eyes to the horrors soon to be enacted. Americans, caught within the fighting zone, are forbidden to aid the Jews. American arms may not sell the new nation the arms and matériel with which to defend itself.

#### UN-AMERICAN POLICY

There should be a quick reversal of this un-American policy. Our Government should insist on the dispatch by the Security Council of an international fighting force to Palestine. This could be done. The one nation that has been charged—and in most instances fairly charged—with preventing effective action by the Security Council in the past has given every indication of a readiness to cooperate. The nation, of course, is Russia.

But our Government has more fear, apparently, of the consequences of allowing Russia to help prevent the massacre of the Jewish nation than it has of the consequences of the massacre itself. The military minds in Washington whisper that if Russian troops go in along with ours and others representing the United Nations, they will not come out again. These policy-makers seem to feel that by forestalling Russian participation in the enforcement of peace, they somehow outmaneuver the Russians.

The answer to this thinking was given by former Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles a few days ago, when he said: "If large-scale hostilities break out in the eastern Mediterranean, which enable the Kremlin legitimately to claim that Russia must take armed action to safeguard her vital interests by restoring peace in a region adjacent to her frontiers, is it likely that our policy will be successful?"

The Arab nations, although taken into membership, frankly do not believe in the United Nations. We either do believe in it or we do not. If we do, the time has come to put our belief to the test.

#### Repeal the Margarine Tax

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF  
HON. THOMAS J. LANE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1948

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include the following article which appeared in the Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., on Monday, February 2, 1948.

#### REPEAL THE MARGARINE TAX

It is seldom that the effect of a tax is felt primarily in the kitchen and on the dinner table. Most governments are reluctant to tax food. The United States Gov-

ernment tax on colored margarine is an exception, and one that weighs heavily on family budgets in these days of high food costs.

The collections from the margarine excise for 1946 were just under \$5,000,000—not a major item in a \$39,000,000,000 budget but a consequential one in many household allowances.

Several bills are pending in Congress to repeal this discriminatory tax. Some are sure to be pressed strongly.

Even favorable action by Congress would not assure housewives of free access to colored margarine in their stores in all States of the Union. In fact, the laws of 23 States still require margarine to be bleached white.

Legislatures of four of the States which bar colored margarine now are in session. In Massachusetts proposals are pending to repeal this prohibition. It is likely that similar bills will be considered in the other three—New York, New Jersey, and California.

There is another Federal margarine tax which could well be overhauled. This is the annual license fee for manufacturers (so-called) of margarine, which has been so construed that any hotel, restaurant, boarding house, private hospital, orphanage, or old folks' home that mixes color into margarine for its tables must pay \$600 a year.

Even Federal legislation cannot remove all the discriminations which deny consumers an unhampered choice between margarine and butter. But repeal of the Federal tax on colored margarine would be a long step in the right direction and an encouraging example to the States.

#### GI Subsistence

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF  
HON. MARGARET CHASE SMITH

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1948

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. Speaker, as an ardent advocate of increasing GI subsistence allowance, I believe that the Lewiston Evening Journal editorial of January 22 makes good common sense as it urges concentration of such help for those who are seriously studying practical pursuits and the avoidance of indiscriminating assistance for merely hobby education.

#### GI SUBSISTENCE

The GI bill of rights was passed by Congress in the heat of gratitude for the men and women in the armed forces who won the fighting war. Among the educational provision was monthly subsistence allowances for GI's taking training or going to college—\$65 for single veterans and \$90 for married. This figure was arrived at in terms of the cost of living 3 years ago. Since the bill became a law, prices have risen to the point that the original allowances are inadequate.

The educational opportunities offered in the bill were all to the good and for the good of the country. It was little enough to offer to a veteran whose youth was interrupted, education delayed, and whose normal development was shut off. If it was a good thing then it is now—but allowances should be increased to meet the higher costs. The married veteran, many of whom are fathers, is hard put to stay in college or continue training, especially if there are children. Many veterans' wives are working to eke out the living costs.

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Bills of veteran benefits should be trimmed in favor of assisting those who are fitting themselves for life work. The scholastic record of the veteran is in the high upper levels. Such projects as flight-training, dancing, and others in the hobby category should be eliminated and the funds diverted to increase allowances of those preparing for life careers.

This can only be done by an act of Congress. Congress should act quickly.

### Tax Relief for the Wealthy

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN A. BLATNIK

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 2, 1948

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4790) to reduce individual income-tax payments, and for other purposes.

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Chairman, I rise to speak against H. R. 4790—this tax-reduction bill which is designed to shift a greater percentage of the tax burden from the wealthy income groups to the small taxpayer. Its effect is to break down the progressive nature of our existing tax structure, which is based on the ability to pay, in order to grant huge tax hand-outs to those who have been making enormous incomes during this period of inflation.

This bill makes four important changes in the present tax laws. The first major change is the increase in personal and dependency exemptions from \$500 to \$600 per person. The second is the provision which permits married couples to split their incomes in making tax returns. A third change is the reduction in the rate of taxation by 30 percent on the very smallest incomes, by 20 percent for the incomes below \$4,000, and by 10 percent on the larger incomes. The fourth major change is the reduction in estate and gift taxes by 50 percent.

#### FOR THE GREEDY, NOT THE NEEDY

This measure has been cleverly drafted by the majority party tax planners to deceive the people, and to mislead them into believing that real tax relief is being given. But its effect is just the opposite. The people who need tax relief—the low-income groups—will get only a token reduction. The wealthy person will, on the other hand, be given a bonanza. Those provisions which provide for a \$100 increase in per capita exemptions, and the 30 percent cut in the smallest incomes, will not give the substantial tax relief that the small taxpayer needs for protection of his living standard. These features are only the sugar-coating which have been added to make this "rich man's" tax bill more savory to the public, and to detract attention from the gross inequities of the bill.

A careful examination of this measure will reveal its inequities, and prove it to be a masterful piece of Republican duplicity. The 30-20-10 percent tax reduction provision is most unfair to the average citizen. For example, a married

man with two children receiving an annual income of \$3,000 would get only \$110 in tax reduction. On the other hand, a family of four with \$100,000 per year income would obtain an \$18,000 tax cut. The tax cut on a \$500,000 income would be \$63,000, and would amount to \$106,000 on a \$1,000,000 income.

The provisions which allow for income-splitting are also deceptive and unfair, as the bill is written this feature will benefit only the wealthy. It has been estimated that 97 percent of the benefits under the income-splitting provision will go to those with incomes above \$5,000. The 50-percent reduction in the gift and estate taxes will also benefit only the families of great wealth.

The facts which I have mentioned relating to the effects of this bill permit only one conclusion. This measure will reduce Federal revenues by \$7,100,000,000, and most of that amount will go into the bank accounts of the upper income groups.

It is difficult to understand why the upper income groups are in need of such generous tax reductions. Statistics from the Federal Reserve Board show that accumulated savings in this country at the end of 1947 amounted to \$140,000,000,000. These savings include bank deposits, Government bonds, and cash. But to whom do these enormous reserves belong?

#### WHOSE SAVINGS?

An examination of the savings picture will reveal that most of the reserves are in the hands of the wealthy—the people to whom my Republican colleagues now want to give tax relief. According to the TNEC report, the wealthiest 10 percent of our population is responsible for 86 percent of total savings; the next wealthiest 10 percent accounts for another 12 percent of all savings; and the remaining 80 percent of our people acquire only 2 percent of total savings. In other words, most of the \$140,000,000,000 in savings are concentrated in the hands of 10 percent of the people who have the highest incomes.

Now, we are discussing a tax measure which will make these same people the chief beneficiaries. The Knutson tax-reduction bill would give over one-third of the total tax reduction of \$7,100,000,000 to 7 percent of the taxpayers in the upper-income group. The remaining 60 percent of the tax relief would go to the other 93 percent of the taxpayers, with a bulk of it going to the higher brackets of this group. Little real relief will be given to the majority of the people—the people who make less than \$2,300 per year, and who need tax reduction most.

Such an arrangement may appear fair and equitable to my Republican colleagues, but to any reasonable person it seems to be a sell-out of the millions of wage earners and salaried people in favor of the wealthy taxpayer. It represents a repudiation of the universally accepted principle that simple tax justice requires that the tax burden should be so distributed as to bear most heavily on those who are best able to pay.

#### CONTRIBUTES TO DEPRESSION

I object to this measure not only because it violates the principle of ability

to pay, but also because it is by its very nature a depression-breeding policy. Business prosperity and full employment depends upon the maintenance of adequate purchasing power in the hands of the great majority of consumers. Yet, as the President's Economic Report shows, the inflationary rise in the cost of living is steadily depleting mass-purchasing power, and is forcing consumers to resort to credit buying and the use of savings to purchase the necessities of life. This economic situation is serious, and contains the seeds of depression.

An intelligent tax policy would contribute toward the reversal of this trend by granting substantial tax relief to low-income groups, and thus increasing their spendable income for consumer purchases. But this tax bill does just the opposite. It ignores the need for maintaining the purchasing power of the low-income brackets as a bulwark against depression—only the wealthy will benefit from its provisions. Such a shortsighted policy will increase the chances of economic collapse in the near future.

#### REAL TAX RELIEF NECESSARY

Mr. Chairman, there is a real need for tax relief, but this relief should be given to those who can least afford to pay taxes. This could be accomplished by retaining the present income tax rate, while raising the per capita exemptions. Another approach would be to adopt the Dingell bill which would grant a \$40 cost-of-living tax credit to each taxpayer. I regret that the House Ways and Means Committee has not seen fit to report out such a measure for debate. I have always favored real tax relief for the people, and have stood ready to give my support to any measure which would grant such relief.

However, I must go on record as being opposed to the unsound and inequitable Knutson tax bill. It is a rich man's tax measure which will favor the wealthy at the expense of the average taxpayer. It fails to recognize the need to conserve the people's purchasing power, and is therefore a depression-causing proposal. I have no choice but to vote against it.

### Warning to Women

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KATHARINE ST. GEORGE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1948

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Under unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include a news letter of Samuel Pettengill:

#### WARNING TO WOMEN

Ladies, take notice! If you go to Florida this winter, don't give your mother, sister, or daughter a hair-do, shampoo, or manicure. You have got to have such work done in a registered beauty shop. It makes no difference if you shampoo mama for free. There is a law "agin" making people pretty at home. The fine is \$500 and/or 6 months in the hoosegow. This is on the authority

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1948

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—APPENDIX

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of a newspaper dispatch in the Tallahassee News-Democrat of December 7.

The professional beauticians of Florida are alarmed at the damage you might do to a dear one through love and ignorance. So, with no thought for self, these noble souls have lobbied a bill through the legislature to protect your mother from you, and you from her.

When I think of the sacrifice of time and effort these splendid uplifters made in your behalf, I am lost in admiration. It's hard work buttonholing legislators in the vast corridors of some State capitol.

It is apparently still legal in Florida to clip your own bangs, or wash your own hair. But think of the greater danger when you do these chores on yourself. The law will no doubt be strengthened to prohibit self-beautification and send you to Ye Beauty Shoppe at so much per.

Why, this opens a whole new field for public service. Think of taking a bath alone. And stepping on the soap without a beautiful beautician and public cleaner to grab you and save you from yourself. More people fall in bathtubs than in battle. I know. I cracked three ribs once in a Texas bathtub. No one should be allowed to take a bath in his own home. It's too risky. The only place to take a bath is in a licensed, registered, and inspected Cleanie Bathee operated by licensed, registered, and inspected professional public cleaners. We should go to the cleaners.

And shaving! When I count the times I have cut myself with safety razors, I marvel I'm alive. Think of my hair-breadth escapes from barbers' itch and sudden death. I should never have trusted me to I. I demand protection. I shall write my Congressmen. We've got to have a Bureau of Bristles in the Department of the Exterior. And then think of the terrible risks young husbands take with Honey Bun's biscuits. The broken teeth, the ruined stomachs, the awful language! No; we must save husbands from their wives. Too long have we neglected our plain duty to these helpless ones. We need a secretary of biscuits and salaratus with a salaried staff of inspectors of young wives—one for every kitchen.

And when I see the figures on divorce, it is plain that love-making is extremely dangerous. No job for amateurs. As Harry Lauder said, "Love is a disease." It's very contagious, too. The public needs protection. No one should be allowed to make love until he has passed a civil-service examination on Ye Art of Love, the Right Phase of Ye Moon, and How to Choose a Wife. Why, we have had bureaus of animal inspection for years. Will you be so bold as to tell me that prospective brides need less inspection than animals? We must have registered, licensed, and inspected inspectors of love's young dreamers. We've got to pass a law. Florida, lead the way.

SAMUEL B. PETTINGILL.

### The Jewish State Is in Danger

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN A. BLATNIK

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 30, 1948

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, the General Assembly of the United Nations voted on November 29, 1947, to create an independent Jewish state in Palestine. Today, that decision is being nullified by armed Arab bands who are carrying on open warfare against the

unarmed Jewish population. Under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include an article entitled "Conspiracy Against Partition" by Lillie Shultz which appeared in the January 31 issue of the Nation, and one which will throw considerable light upon the issues in Palestine:

#### CONSPIRACY AGAINST PARTITION (By Lillie Shultz)

No more cynical veto was ever applied by a major power to a United Nations decision than Great Britain's refusal to comply with the recommendation of the General Assembly on November 20 that "an area situated in the territory of the Jewish state, including a seaport and hinterland adequate to provide facilities for substantial immigration, shall be evacuated at the earliest possible date and in any event not later than February 1, 1948."

The reason given by Sir Alexander Cadogan for this refusal was that his government was unwilling to jeopardize an already delicate situation and create new troubles for its security forces in the Holy Land. Sir Alexander repeated on January 21 what had become the standard British response to all inquiries about cooperation during the UN deliberations—namely, that so long as the mandatory regime is maintained it must remain undivided control over the whole of Palestine. He added: "For this reason it is not possible for my government to comply with the recommendations concerning evacuation of a Jewish port and hinterland so long as the mandate continues." Sir Alexander had apparently forgotten that Britain had also undertaken to maintain peace and security in the Holy Land until its withdrawal.

With British troops numbering 80,000 to 100,000 in Palestine, a modern army with modern equipment, it is none the less a fact that since November 30, 1947, there has been raging in that small country fierce warfare, initiated by the Mufti and the Arab Higher Committee, carried out in the first instance by Arabs of Palestine, and supported by the surrounding Arab states and bands infiltrating from these states. Is this a war of such proportions that it could not have been nipped in the bud by the mandatory power? And if it is, why has it not been brought to the Security Council?

When partition was voted, several facts encouraged the belief there would be a minimum of violence, at least until the independence of the two states was established: (1) The presence of large British forces and the declared intention of the mandatory power to maintain security; (2) the existence of the Hagana, and its ability to keep order provided it were recognized—as the UN clearly intended it should be—as the armed militia of the Jewish state and promptly supplied with arms; (3) the absence of any important Arab military force inside Palestine and the inability of the Arabs to wage an armed struggle unless supplied and directed from the outside; (4) the assumption that open flouting of a UN decision would evoke prompt action.

But neither the presence of the British military forces, nor a police department responsible to them, nor 165 emergency-defense regulations—which before partition were applied almost exclusively to the Jews—prevented Arab excesses. In many instances British troops have been passive spectators of attacks on the Jews, and in some, accessories. The British authorities have permitted a band of the Mufti's henchmen, calling itself the Arab National Guard, to besiege the old city of Jerusalem while holding 1,700 Jews as hostages, and have even concluded an agreement with this band permitting British troops to enter the old city to distribute food and other necessary supplies.

Though the Mufti's organization, the Arab Higher Committee, is directing the whole operation, not one of its leaders has been arrested. In fact, the Palestine Government itself is distributing rifles to Arabs in the villages, ostensibly to enable them to defend themselves. Members of the Hagana, on the other hand, are being systematically disarmed. Recently the British withdrew from Jaffa and Tel Aviv, leaving their protection to Jews and Arabs under British command. The Arabs were armed by the British; the Jews were not, on the excuse that they had stores of arms.

Regular incursions into Palestine of Arabs from Syria and Lebanon and other Arab states for the purpose of attacking Jews are openly tolerated.

Far from permitting the Hagana to act as a militia to help maintain order and carry out the UN directive, British authorities are treating it as a terrorist agency. Meanwhile the Arab Legion operates in the key Jewish sections of Palestine, and Palestine Arabs are equipped with arms sent in by the Arab states or turned over to them by Arab members of the British police.

Without doubt this reign of terror could be ended without great loss of life and without additional military force. Its continuance is to be attributed directly to British policy, which has countenanced the war in Palestine as a form of political blackmail whose immediate objective is to defeat the partition plan and consolidate the British position in the Middle East. The long-range objective of this policy is to pave the way for the extension of the Truman doctrine to the whole Middle East. To that extent at least, our State Department is implicated.

Why are the British conspiring with the Arabs to carry out their armed revolt against the Jews? The reasons are simple:

1. Bevin and some of his Foreign Office colleagues are not averse to a little blood-letting—particularly of Jewish blood. 2. Britain intends to remain in Palestine. It is therefore ready to help along a situation which will prove the partition plan to be unworkable and open the way for some form of the Bevin federation plan as a substitute. As the mandatory power with large forces on the spot, Britain could then be persuaded to handle the carrying out of the scheme as agent of the United Nations.

3. Should this fail, the British have another plan. At the appropriate moment, if nothing disturbs the stage as it is now being set, they will permit Emir Abdullah, of Transjordan, to overrun the whole of Palestine with troops of the Arab Legion—British trained, officered, and equipped. As a result (a) Abdullah will give up his ambition to annex Syria and Lebanon; (b) the British will be assured of the Negev, bordering on Egypt, of Haifa with its pipe-line terminus and port facilities, and of the port of Aqaba, giving access to the Red Sea; (c) the states of the Arab League will be rid of the Mufti and his rabble-rousing potential which the governing hierarchy in each state fears; (d) the Jews will be herded into a kind of ghetto in a restricted area with limited autonomy, and Britain, in the role of protector, will endeavor to reconcile them to this fate. Thus the primary aim of the Arab revolt—an Arab Palestine—will have been achieved. And Britain will have won.

This is no pipe dream. It is the reserve plan, approved in London and worked out by Brigadier Clayton, British military expert in Egypt, with leaders of the Arab League. And the Arab League is still the creature of the British, with Brigadier Clayton the only non-Moslem regularly permitted to attend its meetings. Key officials in the United States Defense and State Departments are familiar with the plan.

The prime object of Bevin's foreign policy is to assure the continuance of old conce-

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sions or their extension—military, political, and economic—in order, on the one hand, to protect Britain's oil empire and, on the other, to advance the plans of the Anglo-American alliance for containing the Soviet Union. For this purpose bases are needed on both sides of the Mediterranean. These the Arabs could well afford to give in return for being allowed to carry through their revolt.

The first results of this British strategy became evident on January 15 with the signing of the new Anglo-Iraqi military treaty. This was a renewal of the 1932 treaty whereby Britain obtained air bases, facilities for moving troops and equipment, the right to supply military and civilian advisers and technicians, joint control of the British-built railways and the port of Basra, and the right to move in troops if war threatened.

To be sure, under the new treaty Iraq is granted complete territorial independence and with it the air bases of Habbaniya and Shaibah. But Britain retains the right to use these bases until peace treaties have entered into force with all former enemy countries. Britain also continues to sell arms to Iraq. And an annex to the treaty states: "In the event of either high contracting party becoming involved in war or a menace of hostilities, His Majesty the King of Iraq will invite His Britannic Majesty to bring immediately to Iraq the necessary forces of all arms and will furnish to His Britannic Majesty on Iraqi territory all the facilities and assistance in his power." This prize may yet escape the British. Iraqi nationalists are protesting against the terms of the treaty, but this may turn out to be only a maneuver to gain further concessions.

Another treaty which has just come up for renewal is that with Transjordan. Under the present treaty Transjordan is nothing but a British base. The British are not only authorized to station, maintain, and transfer troops and ammunition to Transjordan, but also to train such armed forces as the Emir is assumed to require, with the British undertaking to defray all costs.

Other negotiations are under way with Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and both Syria and Lebanon.

The stakes for which the British are playing in Iran, Iraq, and Kuwait include an oil reserve of something over 15,000,000,000 barrels. The exclusive rights to the oil deposits of Iran and Kuwait are held by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. The British Government owns 50 percent of the shares of that company.

British and American oil interests mesh throughout the Middle East, and with them military interests as well. The Gulf Oil Co. of the United States owns 50 percent of the Kuwait concession. Socony-Vacuum and Standard Oil of New Jersey own approximately 25 percent of the Iraq Petroleum Co. and all its interests. The largest oil concession—that in Saudi Arabia—is owned exclusively by American interests. It has a reserve of 5,000,000,000 barrels, will run until the year 2005, and last year paid \$17,000,000 in royalties to King Ibn Saud.

If Britain has bases in Iraq and Transjordan, the United States now has a base in Dhahran, where our Air Force operates a field built during the war. A deep-water port is being constructed near Dammam, 11 miles from Dhahran. A pipe line being laid through Transjordan and Syria to Port Sidon in the Lebanon is expected to be completed in 1950. It will be capable of delivering 300,000 barrels of oil daily at the Mediterranean port. Last week the United States announced the reopening of a wartime airport at Mellaha near Tripoli in Libya, where the British still maintain control. This, coupled with Britain's announcement that it plans to use Cyprus as a military base and with the Greek vote against

partition at the UN, gives a clear indication of Anglo-American plans and illuminates some of the reasons why the State Department seems to be conniving at the defeat of the United Nations plan for Palestine.

Since the disorders began, the United States has given no indication that it intends to take action to implement partition, either by helping to bring about British compliance with the UN decision or by securing the protection of the UN commission and the Jews of Palestine through an international police force. All signs point in the opposite direction.

According to the decision of the General Assembly, the commission is responsible to the Security Council. When the report of the Assembly's action was brought to the Security Council, the Arab attacks had already started. But the United States took the position that there should be no discussion of the question then.

The representatives of the United States, it should be underscored, take their instructions directly from the State Department and not from the President. When some weeks ago Secretary-General Trygve Lie sent out a questionnaire to the Big Five and other important states, asking about their attitude toward an international police force in view of the occurrences in Palestine, the United States failed to make any reply. Earlier the United States had favored a volunteer force.

But the positive acts of the United States are even more disturbing. At the General Assembly, when the protection of the Jewish community was discussed, the American representatives in closed meetings and press conferences and in personal conversations among members of the delegation and the press, took the position that the Haganah would be recognized, without question, as the Jewish militia and would speedily be provided with sufficient arms to carry out its functions.

On December 6, just a week after partition was voted by the Assembly, the State Department announced an embargo on arms to the Middle Eastern countries.

What is the effect of this unilateral act? First, obviously, it prevents the arming of the Haganah. Second, the seven Arab states are in a position to buy arms from all other member states and turn them over to the Mufti and his cohorts. That is precisely what is happening. Britain has announced that it will not impose an embargo and will honor its commitments to send military supplies to the Arab state. This means that the United States is accessory to a maneuver by which the Jews of Palestine are being exposed to annihilation, for it is impossible for the Jewish Agency to purchase arms in the legal market as long as the Jewish state is not recognized. It means further that American lend-lease and surplus military supplies in many countries are being used to defeat partition and wipe out the Jews of Palestine.

Before the crucial vote in the UN was taken, Loy Henderson and his colleagues in the division of near eastern and African affairs told President Truman that any further pressure on the Arabs would jeopardize the defense program. After the vote Herschel Johnson, United States representative on the Palestine committee, was reprimanded by Loy Henderson for carrying out too energetically the President's order to support the resolution. More recently the State Department has told the President we have done more than was necessary, and that our role now should be to wait and listen.

Apparently the Arab states are not afraid of UN reprisals, for the Governments of Syria and Lebanon are openly flouting the partition plan while Syria sits as a member of the Security Council. The Premiers and the Defense Ministers of both countries are responsible for the collection of funds, the registration and training of volunteers, and the assembling of arms to be sent into Palestine.

This was reported to the Lebanese Parliament on January 15 by the Minister of Defense.

On January 14 the Arab paper Al Masri quoted the Syrian Defense Minister as saying that the training and arming of volunteers in Syria was progressing satisfactorily and an all-out attack against the Jewish community of Palestine could be expected within a month.

At Secretary Marshall's press conference on January 21 a representative of the Nation asked whether in his belief the invasion of Palestine by Syrian troops constituted a threat to peace and security which the United States might take up with the Security Council. Secretary Marshall brushed the question aside with the comment, "I don't want to talk about it at this time."

From another source the Nation has learned that the United States has no intention of sending American troops to Palestine or of initiating any action leading to an international police force in which Americans would participate. Secretary of Defense Forrestal has privately threatened to resign and denounce the administration should it contribute American troops to an international force or give impetus to the formation of such a force. Nor do we intend to lift the arms embargo.

The United Nations Commission on Palestine will by February 1 make its first report to the Security Council. The report must, of course, cover (1) the refusal of the British to comply with the terms of the resolution; (2) a description of the disorder in Palestine and its sources. A special report will deal with the desire of the Commission itself to be protected in Palestine by armed force as well as the United Nations flag.

Which country will take the initiative in suggesting action to restore order becomes the crucial question. Were the Russians to do so, they would play directly into the hands of the British, who would like nothing better than proof of the Soviet desire to gain a foothold in the Middle East. France, beset by its internal difficulties and the special problems of its Moroccan empire, can be counted out. So can China, now in the midst of the most delicate negotiations with the State Department. The two countries which remain are Great Britain and the United States. What will the United States do? Will President Truman be bullied by the State and Defense Departments into believing that further action by the United States would jeopardize the defense program? Or will he refuse to be swayed by the spurious arguments of Loy Henderson, Secretary Forrestal, and Admiral Leahy?

The United States could do a number of things which in no way involve American troop movements or our so-called defense program. We can face the issue of British recalcitrance and insist that it be ended. We can tell the Arab states that we recognize their complicity and will not tolerate it, and we can back that statement by the following specific acts:

1. Expose the Mufti as a war criminal through the publication of the secret files which were seized by the American occupation forces in Germany.
2. Insist upon the arrest, indictment, and trial of the Mufti as a war criminal.
3. Demand the extradition and trial of Kauwkji, now in Syria, the actual field commander of the Arab forces being siphoned into Palestine.
4. Take the initiative in demanding that all members of the United Nations place an embargo on arms shipments to the Arab League states.
5. Demand the immediate recognition of the Haganah as the defense force of the Jewish people of Palestine and its proper equipment for defense purposes by member nations of the UN.

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1948

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—APPENDIX

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6. Urge the establishment of an international police force with all possible speed—this force to comprise contingents of small powers to maintain internal order, but to be assured of big-power support in the event of external aggression.

The Arab world is incapable of a sustained revolt without the active support of the western nations, including moral encouragement, military supplies, and the training of troops.

As I have shown, the present disturbances can be laid to British connivance. As long as the United States fails to take appropriate action, the inference must be that the State Department, in agreement with the British, is deliberately undermining the pledges of the President of the United States. For this reason, if for no other, Mr. Truman himself should investigate the efforts to defeat his directive on Palestine. What is involved here is not simply the honor of the United States. Peace and security are at stake. Only the naive will believe that alliance with Arab feudal overlords, most of whom were yesterday in the camp of the enemy, constitutes a first line of defense in any war, cold or hot.

### Will United States Government Uphold Monopoly?

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. E. L. BARTLETT**

DELEGATE FROM ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Tuesday, February 3, 1948

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to note that Alaska has a good friend in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. We need friends in these days, when the imminence of statehood has made almost frantic those absentee interests who have so long controlled the Territory and who now seek to make their position forever secure before the people of Alaska create a State government. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch hit the nail on the head in an editorial which appeared January 7:

What is the mission of the examiners for the Maritime Commission in the investigation of Alaskan freight rates? Are they disinterested searchers for the facts or are they apologists for the shipping monopolies?

Two months ago the case against the monopolies of Gilbert W. Skinner of Seattle was fully documented at a Federal hearing. It was shown that his shipping companies are authorized to charge rates twice those to Honolulu although the distance from Seattle to Honolulu and from Seattle to Nome are the same.

Governor Gruening, of Alaska, put it this way:

Alaska is handicapped by excessive maritime transportation rates—the highest in the world in fact, imposed by what has become virtually a one-man-owned absentee shipping monopoly, a monopoly fostered by unseen men in distant Federal agencies.

In the face of facts and statements such as these, the Federal examiners have again called on the Maritime Commission to uphold the rates of the Skinner monopolies. No wonder Philip Eden, OIO economist, says that Skinner has more influence than 90,000 residents of Alaska.

The Maritime Commission should reject the recommendation of its examiners. If necessary, it should conduct its own investigation. When other applicants are asking the opportunity to engage in shipping at

lower rates, the Commission cannot justify the preservation of the Skinner monopolies at excessive rates.

Here is another argument for statehood for Alaska. So long as Alaska is a Territory, without Senators and Representatives to look out for its interests, greedy men will seek to victimize the helpless residents.

### Our Final Choice

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. THOMAS J. LANE**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Tuesday, February 3, 1948

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include an article entitled "Our Final Choice," by W. T. Holliday, president, Standard Oil Co. (Ohio), which appeared in the Reader's Digest, January 1948 issue:

#### OUR FINAL CHOICE

(By W. T. Holliday, president, Standard Oil Co. (Ohio))

I am one of those terrible people, a munitions-maker. As chief executive of an oil company, my business is just as essential to war as tanks or planes. So I am supposed to welcome war as a fine thing for my business.

But the next war will not be a fine thing for my business—nor for any business. It will simply be the dead end of all our business—and of a good many other things as well. Man, at long last, has developed the instruments with which he can destroy his world—and will destroy it, unless the power to do so is taken from him.

So I put this to your common sense: If you know that down cellar in your house there is a hundred pounds of dynamite with a fuse of a certain length attached and lit, is it your main job to see that the beds are made and the cupboard is filled?

Let us wake up. The first job of all of us today is to secure world peace. Our only alternative is World War III. The horror behind those cool words is beyond imagination. Already the scientists, in the merest babyhood of atomic power, are talking about bombs a hundred times more powerful than the Hiroshima type, which could blast New York off the earth and kill 6,000,000 people. Just as appalling, the scientists tell us, are developments in warfare by deadly bacteria.

Whenever a civilization is faced with a new and fundamental challenge, there is only one thing that can save it from decline and fall: Its men and women must change their habits of thought to meet the challenge. Either they meet their new world with new thinking, or they go under.

Do all of us realize that our present and normal state of world affairs is nothing but raw anarchy? We are living under a world condition of lawless chaos that we could not tolerate for an instant in our immediate lives.

Scholars talk about international law, but the plain truth is that there is no such thing. Law means enforced law. To enforce law, it takes a government. And where is their international government?

Well, you say, Don't we have the United Nations?

We do—for what it is. But at present the United Nations is not constructed to do the job that needs doing; let us recognize its shortcomings and try to correct them while there is still time.

The United Nations cannot maintain world peace for the simple reason that the United Nations is not a government. It has no world laws and no power to enforce them if

they existed. The United Nations is nothing but a league, a many-sided treaty signed by 57 separate nations—each of which keeps all its independent power of deciding at any moment whether it will make war.

History is full of such agreements, from the leagues of ancient Greece down to the League of Nations. Every one has proposed to abolish war and every one has ended in war. If the league theory were all that history had to tell us about maintaining peace, the human race might as well shut up shop. Under our noses, however, is a different fact of history that is equally well proved: it constitutes the only hope by which imperfect men in an imperfect world can live in peace together.

#### THE PROMISE OF FEDERATION

What is the real meaning behind the symbol of the policeman? If you look closely at the public peace in your city, you will be reminded that you and your fellow towns-men would be completely incapable of maintaining the peace by yourselves as individuals. The policeman represents public force, wished-for order and agreed-upon laws. Most important, he represents the unseen fact that you and your fellow citizens have given up your primitive, independent right to settle your own dispute with your own force, and have assigned him the power to handle something which you are individually powerless to handle. In a word, you and your fellow citizens have federated.

The essentials of federalism are all within the policeman. He does not tell you when to get up in the morning or what to eat for supper—his powers are his assigned powers, and no more. But when you have trouble within the scope of his duties and powers, he takes charge. And it works.

It is one thing to say that a federal world government would have supreme jurisdiction in maintaining the peace. But how would it enforce this peace? Right here is where you and I must change our habits of thought. It is hard for us to think of armies and navies not belonging to separate nations but to the world as a whole. Yet it is a condition of world government that all the great weapons of mass destruction must be given up by the nations and handed over to the world government. Theoretically, the world government would have the power to make overwhelming war upon any nation that threatened world peace.

I say theoretically because the real nub of enforcing world peace would be something quite different. Otherwise we are back at the impossible paradox of making war upon a nation for the sake of preventing war. How do we get around that contradiction?

The writers of our Constitution were puzzled by exactly the same point. They wanted the Federal laws to be obeyed in the States. But they knew the Union could not merely ask the States to enforce Federal laws. And they knew that for the Union to proceed by force against a State as a whole, for the sake of punishing a few lawbreakers, would be like burning down the barn to get rid of the rats.

They solved the problem by giving the Federal Government the power to go straight to the individual citizen, within any State, and punish him for his violation of Federal law.

And that is how Federal world government would enforce world peace. Just as you and I, whether we live in Oregon or Ohio, are punished if we break the Federal laws against counterfeiting, any national citizen under world government would be punished if he broke world laws against fomenting international war. If this seems an extreme break with our old habits of nationalistic thought, the fact is that the world is already moving in this direction. The principle of individual guilt for fomenting war is simply setting up Nuremberg trials before the event.

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The shape of this world government is clear in outline. At the top is a world constitution. Under this, world government is embodied in a world legislature for enacting the laws to maintain peace, world courts to interpret those laws and decide disputes, a world executive body to execute the laws, and a world police to enforce them.

#### ARGUMENTS AGAINST WORLD GOVERNMENT

The objections to world government are numerous, but I have never once seen the statement disputed that it is the only final answer to world war. In sum the critics more or less tacitly concede world government to be necessary—and loudly declare it to be impossible. They list a variety of obstacles.

I was invited not long ago to take the side of world federation in a debate against a well-known commentator. I replied that I would be happy to debate with him, provided he would really take the other side. He must do more than point out the problems and difficulties on my side—he must argue against world federation itself as a solution for war. The gentleman declined. He said there wasn't any debate.

Some declare, for example, that national sovereignty prevents world federation, because no nation would diminish its sovereignty enough to join. Let us see what this can mean.

Outside a nation's own borders, there is no such thing as national sovereignty—meaning inherent supremacy. Within its borders, the Nation is of course supreme among its subdivisions and citizens. The only touching of this aspect of sovereignty by limited world government is its power to punish national citizens for fomenting international war. In this matter, world government has the supremacy. Yet I hardly see how this takes any supremacy away from the Nation, because so far as I know, in the matter of fomenting international war, no nation now exercises any rule at all over its citizens. If the nations really want war prevented under world federation, the sole sovereignty they would have to renounce would be the power of the nation itself to decide to wage war.

Others argue against a world government to prevent war on the grounds that it would be a negative and repressive government, a mere police state. To go a little deeper is to see that the only repression is of disorder, and that the law and order upheld by government is the necessary foundation for every-thing positive in social living.

Again, it is widely asserted that the world is not yet ready for world government, even of a limited sort. The critics on this score tell us we must first have long practice in international cooperation through such agencies as a world bank, a world food authority, and so forth. We need such agencies. But they would be no more capable of upholding the peace than the Universal Postal Union, a thoroughly successful example of world-wide cooperation, has been able to uphold the peace since it was founded in 1878. You cannot maintain the peace with a postman, banker, or grocer. It takes a policeman.

Last are the critics who declare that human nature itself is not spiritually ready, has not yet reached the state of perfection necessary for world federation. I am inclined to agree. Yet was human nature any nearer perfection in 1787, when our Constitution was written; will it be any nearer in 1987? The atomic bomb is not waiting for us to perfect human nature!

#### PROGRAM FOR ORGANIZATION

With all its shortcomings, the United Nations provides the framework for the working world federation we need. Let us see how the job could be done.

The first step is for some nation to introduce in the General Assembly a motion that the United Nations shall call a world con-

vention to draft a world constitution. Article 109 of the charter provides that "a general conference of the members for reviewing the present Charter" can be called by two-thirds of the General Assembly and 7 out of 11 of the Security Council. That "conference" would be the constitutional convention—and no single nation can veto it.

At that conference "any alteration of the present Charter" can be recommended by two-thirds of the nations represented. That alteration would be a federal constitution for the world—and no single nation can veto a line of it.

Now comes the rub. The next step is to submit that constitution to the nations themselves for ratification. Again under article 109, the alteration shall take effect when it has been ratified by two-thirds of the nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council. In other words, one nation can stop the rest from having constitutional government.

Now that is neither reasonable nor tolerable. It is a curious fact of history that our Thirteen Original States, as they approached federation, were restrained by exactly the same rule of all or none. The Articles of Confederation, under which the Constitutional Convention of 1787 was called, said that any amendment adopted must be ratified by all 13 States. How did our infant Constitution manage to come into effect under conditions so stringent?

It didn't. By a bold and wise stroke the drafters of our Constitution ignored the Articles of Confederation and wrote the provision into the new instrument that it should be established among the ratifying States when 9 out of 13 had ratified.

The delegates to a world constitutional convention would be just as bold, and just as wise, if they ignored the Charter of the United Nations and provided in the new instrument for its own ratification on more moderate terms. If two-thirds of the nations can write a constitution, it would seem reasonable that two-thirds of the nations could establish it among themselves.

Once this federation is established among a reasonable proportion of the world's nations, it forms an open and easily expandable system. For any nation that did not want to come in at first, there would always be a vacant chair.

#### FACING THE FACTS

Which brings us to today's constant question: What about Russia?

But that isn't the real question. The first question we must answer is this: What about the people of the United States?

We ourselves are the crux of the problem. Do we want world federation? Will we work for it? Will we lead the way? We had better know for sure what we will do, before we try guessing what somebody else will do.

The Russians are realists. And the only way to deal with realists is to give them something real to chew on. This world has no chance of abiding peace until we Americans see to it that our Government takes the lead in establishing a world order of greater and deeper realism than anything the Russians have to offer.

The Russians too are seeking an enlarging order, perhaps a world order. They call it liberation, but the order they apparently want is an order of sheer Russian rule. In one word: empire. But an empire of force is no longer genuinely workable, as the Russians themselves prove by the suppressive measures they find necessary to take among every people they have "liberated."

Federalism is not empire. Under a world federation the rule would be world rule, the law world law, arrived at by the voluntary cooperation of all the member nations. Which is exactly the reason for the much greater and more lasting workability—and hence superior realism—of federalism over empire.

We Americans must lead the way to federalism. If our Government spoke up firmly and clearly for an immediate world federation limited to the prevention of war, I am convinced that a huge majority of the world's nations would join us at once, and gladly.

I myself believe Russia would join. You may believe differently. Should Russia delay in joining, it is entirely possible to create a working and all-but-world-wide federation out of the United Nations without her help.

No one pretends that this would be an adequate solution. It would, for one thing, mean two worlds. Yet I wonder if two plainly defined worlds might not be preferable to the multiple, chaotic world we have today. At least the issue would be out in the open. And it would be a clear issue, instead of the myriad of small, sordid issues the world now finds insoluble without that clarity. And the issue would no longer lie between Russia and America, on a plane of dog-eat-dog rivalry, but between Russia with only nine percent of the world's people on one side and a federation of most, or very possibly all, the rest.

If we Americans really want an enduring peace for the world, we must make this effort toward the only true source of public peace that has ever existed: justice under law and government. We must speak up for it so that our representatives will hear and will act. One by one, whoever and wherever we are, we must stand up and be counted.

The alternative is the catastrophic destruction of our civilization.

It is better to stand up and be counted than be counted while laid out in rows.

#### New York State Liberal Party Supports European Recovery Program

##### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1948

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, support for the European recovery program is widespread, from political, economic, professional, and religious groups. These join in the conviction that it offers "the only reasonable hope of avoiding war and of saving millions of lives from misery and despair." Typical of this position is the following statement in support of the European recovery program, of the Liberal Party of the State of New York, which joined in nominating me in the last congressional election:

STATEMENT OF THE LIBERAL PARTY OF NEW YORK ON THE ENACTMENT OF LEGISLATION TO MAKE EFFECTIVE THE EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM

The State committee of the Liberal Party believes it is the duty of every patriotic American to demand that the Congress promptly pass the bill proposed by Secretary Marshall which will make effective the ERP. We are convinced that such action offers the only reasonable hope of avoiding war and of saving millions of lives from misery and despair.

In these circumstances, it is irresponsible folly to try to cripple the ERP legislation with amendments, or to cut down the size of the indicated appropriation. The job of European reconstruction cannot be half done. It is all or none. We recognize the inevitable element of risk and we are quite aware of the sacrifices involved in the full measure of the ERP. But we believe that the risks and sacrifices are less if the plan is fully adopted

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and vigorously carried out than if we drift further towards chaos. Even were this not so, adoption of the ERP is a moral imperative. It is accordingly

*Resolved*, That the Liberal Party communicate with all Congressmen and Senators insisting that they support the full measure of the ERP legislation, opposing all crippling amendments, and voting against any attempts to cut down the measure of the program proposed by President Truman and Secretary Marshall.

### Reserve Components of Our Armed Services

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. OLIN B. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1948

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, there has been much interest expressed in behalf of our reserve components of the armed services by Members of Congress in an effort to obtain a better Reserve training program. I believe it will be of interest to our reserve components to know of the action being taken to provide legislation which will encourage more active participation in the program.

Two bills are now pending in Congress which deserve favorable consideration. H. R. 2744 provides for non-disability retirement pay for our reserve components and H. R. 3227 provides for inactive-duty pay for the Reserves. The benefits of this legislation, together with a better training program provided by the armed services, will result in a large, well-trained reserve force.

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include a letter written to the Secretary of National Defense, Mr. James Forrestal, and the replies received by me from Mr. Forrestal and General Spaatz, Chief of Staff, United States Air Force:

DECEMBER 17, 1947.

Hon. JAMES FORRESTAL,  
Secretary of National Defense,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SECRETARY FORRESTAL: I have been a Reserve officer since 1932 and have been interested in Reserve work. During the war I was an infantry battalion commander in the Seventy-ninth Division, and it is my belief that one of the primary missions of the Departments of the Army and the Air Force in peacetime is the training of the Reserves.

During trips into my district in Texas last summer, I heard severe criticism of the Army and Air Force Reserve program. This caused me to wonder if this were true generally throughout the United States, or if this situation existed only in Texas. In order to obtain this information, I wrote to the department presidents of the Reserve Officers Association in each of the States of the United States and found that the situation was general. Letters received from these State departments of ROA are on file in this office, if you care to use them.

Those parts of the Reserve program that require corrective action, as revealed by these replies, are as follows:

1. Seventy-one percent of the departments emphasized the need for the passage of legis-

lation allowing the Army and Air Force Reserves to receive inactive duty training pay. A bill covering this subject was introduced in both the House and the Senate during the first session of the Eightieth Congress. The Senate bill (S. 1174) was passed. The House bill (H. R. 3227) was reported out favorably by the House Armed Services Committee but did not reach a vote in the first session.

2. Forty-one percent of the departments stressed the fact that universal military training was a necessity. Hearings on the UMT bill in the House (H. R. 4278) were held during the first session of the Eightieth Congress and the bill was favorably reported out by the Armed Services Committee. Hearings have not been held in the Senate on UMT.

3. Thirty-eight percent of the departments gave priority to legislation covering the retirement for civilian component officers and men. Bills were introduced in the first session of the Eightieth Congress covering this subject. In the House (H. R. 2744), the bill was reported out favorably by the House Armed Services Committee but went over without prejudice on the Consent Calendar. The companion bill in the Senate (S. 1958) has not yet been heard.

4. Twenty-six percent of the departments claimed that the principal need was adequate appropriations for Reserve training.

5. Ninety-one percent of the departments claimed that the difficulty with the Organized Reserve Corps of the Army and Air services involved either a poorly conceived and executed Reserve program; insufficient Reserve units, both as to number and as to type; lack of proper facilities; or inadequate training equipment.

Of the 91 percent of the departments claiming that the failure of the Reserve program was due to these causes, their comments were further broken down as follows: 65 percent stated that the difficulty was due to a poorly conceived and executed program; 38 percent stated that there had not been authorized a sufficient number of table of organization units and that therefore there were not enough vacancies to which officers might be assigned; or that composite-type units had been created and officers have been assigned to these unsatisfactory organizations without regard to branch of service; 29 percent stated that the trouble consisted of lack of proper training, meeting, and storage facilities; 29 percent claimed that there was inadequate training equipment.

6. Thirty-five percent of the departments indicated that one of the troubles was the continued failure of the Department of the Army and Department of the Air Force for a period of 2½ years following VJ-day to indicate the requirements for Reserve officers to maintain their commissions and also what was necessary for them to do to qualify for promotion.

7. Eighteen percent of the departments indicated that there was a failure on the part of the Army and Air Force to include the Reserve enlisted men in the program.

Mr. Secretary, it is my opinion that the Congress of the United States, the Department of the Army, and the Department of Air have failed in our responsibility to our Reserve officers. It is apparent from the above summary that the Reserve officers of this Nation believe that there has been a complete failure of the Army and Air Reserve program. Likewise it appears that there is the need for definite remedial legislation.

In these times of international unrest the national security should be one of paramount consideration by the Congress of the United States. The civilian components composed 98 percent of our armed forces in time of war and the maintenance and training of these forces is imperative in time of peace if we are to have them ready for another emergency.

If there is any way that I can be of service to you in strengthening the national defense of this great country of ours, please call upon me.

Sincerely,

OLIN B. TEAGUE,  
Congressman, Sixth Texas District.

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,

Washington, December 18, 1947.

Hon. OLIN B. TEAGUE,  
House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. TEAGUE: Your letter of December 17, relative to the problems of the civilian components of the armed services, has been received.

As you undoubtedly are aware, I have recently appointed a committee consisting of the Honorable Gordon Gray, Assistant Secretary of the Army, as senior member, and representatives from the Navy and the Air Force as additional members, to go into the whole problem of civilian components of the armed services.

This committee will make a detailed study of all the problems pertaining to the civilian reserve components and will include in their recommendations to me their opinions and recommendations as to the pay, training, facilities, promotions, equipment, etc., which they consider necessary to support vigorous civilian reserve components for the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and their recommendations as to the legislation necessary to put these recommendations into effect.

I note that you have given a great deal of time and effort in compiling the information contained in your letter, and in order that Mr. Gray's committee may have the benefit of the work that you have done, I am forwarding your letter to him for his information and with the suggestion that he contact you for such additional thoughts that you may have on these important problems.

Your courtesy in writing to me about this matter and your continuing interest in the civilian reserve components of the armed services is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES FORRESTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,

Washington, D. C., January 15, 1948.

Hon. OLIN B. TEAGUE,  
House of Representatives,

DEAR MR. TEAGUE: Thank you for your letter of December 20, 1947, attaching a copy of your letter of December 17, 1947, to Mr. Forrestal. We fully concur with your statement that some phases of the Air Reserve program require changes, and my staff is constantly reviewing and studying the present Air Force Reserve program with a view to continuous improvement within United States Air Force capabilities.

The extent to which Air Reserve training can be conducted is determined first by the requirement for augmentation of the Regular establishment and secondly by the fiscal support made available to the program. Since initiation of the Air Force Reserve program we have been limited by both appropriations and personnel allocations in the accomplishment of the mission. In addition, considerable difficulty has been encountered in inducing nonrated officer personnel and enlisted Air Reservists to participate in inactive-duty training. In this connection, Mr. Symington has written to Mr. W. G. Andrews, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, to the effect that bills to provide for inactive-duty pay (S. 1174 and H. R. 3227), retirement pay for civilian components (H. R. 2744) and for universal military training (H. R. 4278) are considered by the United States Air Force as urgent pending legislation. It is believed

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that through the enactment of this legislation sufficient inducement will result to assure active participation in training by adequate numbers of Air Reservists.

The Air Staff now has under consideration an Air Reserve promotion policy which will establish requirements for retention of commissions and a credit system upon which promotion will be based. It is believed that this policy will be published in the near future.

Your most thorough coverage of the Reserve training program and your kindness in submitting this study to us is greatly appreciated. A copy of your letter together with this reply will be forwarded to Mr. Stuart Symington, Secretary of the Air Force.

Sincerely yours,  
CARL SPAATZ,  
Chief of Staff, United States Air Force.

### Impasse in Palestine

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1948

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Record, I include the following editorial from the New York Herald Tribune of February 1, 1948, entitled "Impasse in Palestine":

#### IMPASSE IN PALESTINE

The British program for withdrawal from Palestine, as explicitly stated by Sir Alexander Cadogan, is calculated to permit Britain to abandon her costly and troublesome mandate with a minimum of risk. But in the process it will turn the United Nations plan for partition of the Holy Land into a tragic farce, unless the UN is able and willing to send adequate forces into Palestine on a split-second schedule, timed to the British abandonment of sovereignty.

The moral weakness in the UN's position is that it has never faced up to the problem of implementing its decrees, but has counted on the active or passive assistance of Great Britain, despite that country's plain warning that it would not enforce a settlement which had not been agreed upon by Jews and Arabs. That the British position was unrealistic, except in the narrowest sense, does not obscure the fact that the UN supporters of partition have thus far been equally unwilling to face the responsibilities which the hard facts of the situation impose upon them.

As matters now stand, the British refuse to guarantee protection to the United Nations Palestine Commission in the Holy Land for more than 2 weeks before the surrender of the mandate—which means, of course, that whatever moral authority the Commission might be able to invoke to limit the present clashes is largely wasted. It also means that the complicated business of drawing boundaries, organizing governments, and so on will be carried on under a tremendous handicap.

What is even more important, the British refuse to permit the open organization of armed militias in Palestine, although in practice they appear to have been making use of illegal organizations along these lines in the maintenance of such order as prevails in their mandate. The worst sufferers from this policy are the Jews, since the Arab strength will be largely supplied by formations from the countries bordering on Palestine. Here bands can be freely trained and

equipped for the task of preventing partition, while the Jews have to depend on their own strength and the underground organizations they have developed. Unless this barrier to the creation of a trained and well-equipped Jewish defense force is raised, the UN will have to be prepared to send immediate armed relief to the Jewish state on the withdrawal of British troops or find its solemn decisions go up in the flames of a general conflagration.

It is still possible for the Security Council to propose some plan for United Nations action in Palestine which will fill the vacuum caused by the British departure. To be sure, the British will have the power to veto such a plan, but if it is fair and if it does not require them to assume, single-handedly, the onus of enforcing decisions repugnant to the Arab world, the British would not be likely to defy majority opinion. In any case, the Security Council could lay an international foundation for action in defense of the Assembly's decision at the earliest possible moment. And such action must be taken or there will be a tragedy in Palestine that will form an irreparable blow to UN's prestige and a scandal to humanity.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues would be horrified if someone had the audacity to introduce a bill disbanding the police force of the District of Columbia. Anyone so rash would at once become a fit subject for psychiatric examination.

There is no place in this world that attempts to enforce law and order without a well-trained and fully armed police force.

Yet we now behold the spectacle of the creation of a new state, accompanied by a warning that the present police force thereof will be withdrawn very shortly and, instead of those who claim to be desirous of setting up this new state, giving it the wherewithal to enforce law and order, we find the greatest country in the world, on the one hand, preventing the establishment of such a police force by an embargo against arms, while, on the other hand, sitting complacently by and watching another great power supply arms and encouragement to the brigands who would pillage and ravage the new state even before it is created.

### Universal Military Training

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. WIRT COURTNEY**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1948

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include certain resolutions recently passed by a very active post of the American Legion at Dickson, Tenn., Post, No. 115, on the subject of universal military training:

#### RESOLUTIONS

Whereas it is prevalent that there is unrest among many of the nations of the world and that war among some of the far eastern group now looms as inevitable and necessarily could threaten our own Nation; and

Whereas the United States of America has a past history in wars gone before of its undue lack for preparedness in meeting the

challenge flung at it by aggressor nations; and

Whereas there has been devised a suggested plan of universal military training as an instrument, if put into force, to assure the United States a stronger foundation for preparedness in case of attack and to establish a firmer bulwark toward the world peace which we are striving for, realizing that preparedness is our strongest weapon for permanent peace; Therefore be it

Resolved by American Legion Post 115, Dickson, Tenn., in regular stated meeting assembled on this the 22nd day of January 1948, That it go on record as wholeheartedly favoring the measure now before Congress that, if enacted into law, would establish a program of universal military training in the United States, and that the post's more than 600 members urge the enactment of this legislation into law at this session of Congress and hereby petition our United States Senators and Congressmen to lend their wholehearted support to the measure from its formal introduction until the bill's final disposition; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be entered in the post's minutes and a copy forwarded to each of our United States Senators and Congressmen from Tennessee.

GEORGE O. HOOPER,  
Chairman.

DORRIS HARRIS,  
W. A. MCINTIRE,  
Resolution Committee.

Approved this, the 22d day of January 1948.  
ROBERT L. NICKS, Commander.

### The Fight Against Inflation

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1948

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following account of the remarks I made before the Fraternal Order of Eagles at Gardner, Mass., January 25, 1948:

Addressing the Eagles at an initiation class at Gardner yesterday, Congressman PHILIP J. PHILBIN lauded the part played by that organization in developing a wholesome spirit of patriotism and civic loyalty which he said was a significant force in counteracting radical movements and stabilizing social and economic conditions. The Congressman called upon Government, labor, and management to make a real determined effort to solve inflation and high prices which he declared was our most critical domestic problem.

His remarks follow in part: "Citizens of Gardner best know the splendid contributions of this organization to the well-being and civic integrity of the community. It is obvious that great fraternal organizations like the Eagles, which are based on sound fundamental American doctrines and which teach patriotic ideals and religious precepts, are an effective deterrent to radical movements of the present day. There is no communism in this organization because its members are true to the principles of the American Constitution and their respective religious faiths which they know communism aims to destroy.

"Unquestionably Communist agitations intensified during the war and postwar period have been responsible for a great deal of the social unrest that exists throughout the

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"Our business groups are also entitled to consideration. Present tax rates are so high that many businesses after taxes do not have adequate funds for reconstruction, repair, renovation, or expansion. These burdens fall especially heavily on small growing business. Because of the vitality of American business in general and because of the fact that the Government financed so much industrial construction during the war, this burden and handicap has not as yet been too manifest. But unless we unshackle private enterprise, which in the last analysis is responsible for most of the high-paid, high-standard employment in this country, from oppressive wartime taxation and other unreasonable un-American restrictions and permit it to grow and develop along sound American lines the time will come when incentive will be stifled, and employment will be greatly curtailed.

"Our economy must expand and develop as a dynamic progressive organism. If we stand still we are in fact slipping back and that we cannot tolerate because the path of America is forward. If we but observe what is transpiring in many foreign nations where initiative has been destroyed, we will recognize the vital importance of keeping open the doors of opportunity to all who aspire to seek advancement in any sphere of American life. I hope that the House will be able after careful deliberation to produce a tax bill which will be satisfactory to the general public and which will be signed by the Executive. Millions of humble Americans are crying out for tax relief and they are entitled to have it."

Congressman PHILBIN assured the postal workers that he would continue to give his most sympathetic attention and support to legislation in which they are interested looking toward equitable adjustment of their pay scales, betterment of the conditions of work and improvement of their retirement system, which, he declared, was a vital part of the national social-security program.

PHILBIN urged his listeners to apply calm, considered judgments to current domestic and international situation. "Let us not lose our sense of balance," he said. "We have worked out great problems before and if we cling to fundamental principles of our Government and way of life, remain vigilant against subversive groups and intent upon keeping the Nation strong against enemies within our gates as well as those which may threaten us from abroad, we will be able to solve the problems of the present and future in a way that will assure to our Nation and all our people the continuance of full employment, high living standards, sound prosperity, and the preservation of cherished civil liberties and freedoms which mean so much to the average American."

#### Who Is Un-American Now?

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. WILLIAM T. BYRNE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 3, 1948

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following editorial from the American Journal of Public Health for December 1947:

#### WHO IS UN-AMERICAN NOW?

On July 2 last "The Subcommittee of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments Authorized To Investigate Pub-

licity and Propaganda of Federal Officials in Formation and Operation of Health Workshops" made a report to the Committee of the Whole House. This report has somewhat serious implications—although these implications may be somewhat different from those which the subcommittee itself had in mind. The fact that the Journal of the American Medical Association has editorially summarized the report in question warrants a study of its content.

There are essentially two sets of facts brought out in this report and used by its framers as the basis for an attack on:

1. The United States Public Health Service.
2. The Children's Bureau.
3. The Office of Education.
4. The United States Employment Service.
5. The Department of Agriculture.
6. The Bureau of Research and Statistics of the Social Security Board.

The first of these facts was that Surgeon General Parran on December 10, 1945, transmitted to all officers of the Public Health Service a copy of House Document No. 380 which was President Truman's message to Congress on a national health program. He said in comment, "Every officer of the Public Health Service will wish to familiarize himself with the President's message and will be guided by its provisions when making any public statement likely to be interpreted as representing the official views of the Public Health Service." Since June of that year (1945) all officers of the Service had been by Executive Order 9575, covered into the armed forces with full military rights and obligations. Even under civilian conditions, however, such a warning as that issued in December 1945 would have been entirely proper. The United States Public Health Service is a branch of the Federal Government, and it would be most unfortunate for any subordinate officer of that Service to make statements likely to be interpreted as representing the official views of the Public Health Service if those views were in opposition to those of the head of the Government, whether acting as Commander in Chief of the Army or in his normal civil capacity.

The official views of the service on any technical matter must be formulated by the surgeon general himself. If his views differ from those of his official political superiors, he can only resign. We infer from certain earlier writings of Dr. Parran that he did not feel the President's speech called for any such action. He might have taken much more vigorous steps. It would have been quite within his rights to point out that the need for some form of compulsory prepayment of medical costs is as important for the health of the American people as is the need for vaccination against smallpox. He did not follow any such course; he merely acted to protect the service against the danger of possible criticism, by members of the Federal family, of the policies advocated by the Chief of State.

The second mare's nest uncovered by the subcommittee is the fact that between November 1945 and November 1946 a series of 26 workshops were held in various parts of the country, under the auspices of the service, for the discussion of problems relating to medical care. We deplore the word "workshop"; but it has become a routine part of educational lingo. In any case, groups of citizens and experts in various areas of the field were convened and Federal employees participated in the discussion of methods by which the important issues concerned could be brought before interested groups, so as to stimulate thought. The subcommittee concludes that these discussions were planned

\* H. Rept. No. 786, 80th Cong., 1st sess., July 2, 1947.

\* Journal of the American Medical Association 134, 15:1240 (Aug. 9), 1947.

subtly to generate public sentiment in behalf of what certain witnesses and authors of propaganda refer to as socialized medicine. By and by, the subcommittee is very fond of this phrase what certain witnesses and authors of propaganda refer to as socialized medicine, repeating it half a dozen times. It puzzles us a bit. In the language of bodies like this subcommittee, propaganda usually means the other fellow's argument; and no person well informed enough to discuss health insurance intelligently ever uses this phrase "socialized medicine" which has no intellectual content and is used only to stimulate the endocrines. There seems no valid reason why technical experts in the Government service should not meet with groups of interested persons to discuss pressing public-health problems. It is an important part of their duty to do so. No convincing evidence is adduced of the subtle generation of public sentiment; and whether we like the word or not, the workshop is about as good a medium for democratic discussion as has yet been devised.

All this is pretty small potatoes for the activity of a group of representatives of the American people, convened in a Congress which faces the gravest world problems which have ever confronted the Nation.

Even more serious, however, is the last paragraph of the subcommittee report. "Suffice it at this time for your committee to report its firm conclusion, on the basic evidence at hand, that American communism holds this program as a cardinal point in its objectives; and that, in some instances, know Communists and fellow-travelers within the Federal agencies are at work diligently with Federal funds in furtherance of the Moscow party line in this regard."

As to the Moscow party line, the members of the subcommittee will perhaps be interested to learn that the United States of America and the U. S. S. R. are the only two leading countries of the world which do not have some system of compulsory health insurance. They do not have it in the Soviet Union because they have a system of state medicine (which is radically different). For the United States to adopt such a plan would be to follow London, Paris, and the capitals of Holland and Sweden and Norway and Denmark—in direct opposition to Moscow.

As to the business of fellow-travelers, the actual evidence which the subcommittee has been able to collect is as follows. If it had any better evidence it would, no doubt have welcomed it. The facts submitted were as follows:

(a) An obscure member of the staff of the Social Security Board has been documented by the House Committee on Un-American Activities for almost uninterrupted association, since 1939, with various Communist and fellow-traveler organizations in the United States according to the subcommittee. How far such documentation may be justified we have no means of knowing. There is no evidence that he was ever condemned by any court; and it is easy to accuse.

(b) It was once suggested in an office memorandum of the Security Board that this individual might be sent to New Zealand to study its health-insurance program.

(c) The Social Security Board maintains close contact with movements for compulsory health insurance in other countries.

(d) Another employee of the Social Security Board once assisted Senator WAGNER in drawing up a health-insurance bill.

(e) Therefore, the Social Security Board is a Communist-front organization.

(f) Much of the literature used in the workshops was prepared by the Social Security Board. (This could scarcely help bating the case since the studies made by this board furnish the most authoritative statistical data we have, with respect to medical economics.) Unfortunately for the clarity of the subcommittee's conclusions, neither the

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suspected Communist nor the head of research and statistics participated in the workshops.

But, (g) since the workshops used literature prepared by the Social Security Board (which had a humble employee accused of being a fellow-traveler) the United States Public Health Service which sponsors the workshops must be tainted.

And, finally, (h) since employees of the Children's Bureau, the Office of Education, the United States Employment Service, and the Department of Agriculture sent representatives to the workshops they are probably fellow-travelers, too.

On this house that Jack built (or shall we say that Jerry built?) the subcommittee bases its conclusion that "Known Communists and fellow-travelers with the Federal agencies are at work diligently with Federal funds in furtherance of the Moscow party line." Six bureaus of the Federal Government are pilloried because one employee of one of them has been charged with being a fellow-traveler, and the Attorney General has been officially asked to prosecute offending employees for taking part in workshops mentioned. The true motivation of the subcommittee is, probably, a quite different one. It appears to assume throughout that advocacy of health insurance is ipso facto an evidence of communism. If this be the case, President Truman should be impeached for his message of 1945; and, since the Seventy-ninth Congress did not condemn his address as emanating from Moscow, all its Members must be considered as fellow-travelers. Indeed, the Eightieth Congress might deserve the same designation, since its Members sit in the same Chambers with many who supported the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill and who must be ipso facto Communists.

The final paragraph of the report of the subcommittee is the text for a shocking circular sent out to all physicians and dentists by the National Physicians Committee. It makes those who respect and love the medical profession somewhat heartsick to see the names of 13 physicians (most of them of outstanding position in the American Medical Association) at the head of this broadside.

We have no sympathy with communism as a political movement. We believe that it is necessary to protect the United States against the influence of such citizens of our country as may hold secret allegiance to any foreign power. The spirit of totalitarianism is, however, even more dangerous than its puny human emissaries. If we adopt the methods of totalitarian ideology we are surrendering to the very worst element which is common to both communism and fascism. That is what is happening when we demand absolute conformity with the social program of one group which happens for the moment to be in power; stifle discussion, call everyone who differs a Communist and everyone who has ever been associated with any organization in which there was ever a Communist member, a fellow-traveler. Such an attitude abandons reason for ideology, and philosophy for perverted semantics. It overwhelms empirical evidence in a flood of catch-words. It enthrones emotion above reason, by discovering un-American art and un-American music and un-American science.

The writer of this editorial has behind him ten generations of New England stock. He learned that the American tradition meant freedom of thought and of speech (up to the limit of legally prosecuted action); that it meant open-mindedness and readiness to try experiments; that it meant initiative in the working out of the problems of society; that it meant experimentation and progress.

The other road—that of rigid conformity with the theory of a temporarily powerful group—of defining not only what a man must do but what he must think and feel—and with whom he may be acquainted—is the

road to what is truly un-American. This was the technique of the Hitler regime in Germany and is the technique of the Communist leaders in Russia. Pray God, it may never become the prevailing mood of America.

#### The Pomona Plan

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. WILLIAM A. DAWSON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Tuesday, February 3, 1948

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, many plans have been suggested to alleviate world-wide starvation. One of the most unique and constructive plans yet offered is the Pomona plan. This plan has been promulgated by the citizens of Pomona, Calif., and offers a new approach to this great problem.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include herewith a summary of the Pomona plan:

#### THE POMONA PLAN

This is a plan that will solve the world food shortage and avoid starvation in European countries, both this summer and also next winter.

Because the world food problem is one of the gravest problems facing the world today, and because the whole world is looking to the United States to help, and because the United States has had plans for the people of the United States to eat less and to observe such days as meatless Tuesday and eggless and poultryless Thursday, which are all of a negative nature and therefore of very questionable success, we have this plan to offer to completely alleviate the critical situation:

The people must eat more—more fruits and vegetables.

The people must raise more fruits and vegetables by planting freedom gardens here in America.

The people must have freedom gardens in Europe, also; and they can have them very easily if we will just send them the seed, fertilizer, and a hand cultivator.

Help them to help themselves—that is different than just doing it out to them. What we save in cereals and meats here by eating and growing our own fruits and vegetables in our own gardens we can send to Europe and supplement their fruits and vegetables that they can grow with the cultivators, seeds, and fertilizers we will send them. Then everyone can have enough to eat and still Americans will not have to do without things on Tuesdays or Thursdays.

So the Pomona plan advocates—

1. Eat more fruits and vegetables.
2. Plant freedom gardens in America.
3. See that the people in Europe have the cultivators, seeds, and fertilizer to plant freedom gardens in Europe.

#### Resolution on the Pomona Plan

Whereas sufficient food to prevent starvation of millions of people and substandard diets for nearly everyone is one of the gravest problems facing the world today; and

Whereas all eyes are turned to the United States of America to supply food and to prevent starvation and to lead the way back to plenty; and

Whereas plans and ideas have been suggested and put into effect such as the plan for the people of the United States to eat less and to observe such days as meatless

Tuesday and eggless and poultryless Thursday; and

Whereas all such plans are of a negative nature and of questionable success; and

Whereas the function and purpose of all such plans are to reduce the consumption of cereals in the United States in order that they may be exported to feed the starving people of the various countries of the world; and

Whereas the members of the Pomona Junior Chamber of Commerce and the people of the City of Pomona, Calif., know that people are best served by helping them to help themselves to help and rehabilitate themselves; and

Whereas it is the desire of the members of the Pomona Junior Chamber of Commerce and of the citizens of the city of Pomona, Calif., to help alleviate world-wide starvation; and

Whereas the Pomona Junior Chamber of Commerce and the city of Pomona, Calif., have developed and organized the Pomona plan, which is a three-point program to induce the citizens of the United States to eat more fruits and vegetables, to plant and grow freedom gardens, and to aid the people in all of the needy countries of the world to plant and grow freedom gardens:

Now, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That in order to help alleviate world-wide starvation and in order to decrease the consumption of cereals in the United States and increase the exportation of cereals from the United States to the starving countries of the world, and in order to increase the available food supply both within the United States and within all of the needy countries of the world, that a national campaign, known as the Pomona plan, be started and conducted throughout the United States to increase the consumption of fruits and vegetables; that, in order to successfully carry out said campaign, the people of the United States be encouraged to plant and grow freedom gardens; and that in order to aid and encourage the needy peoples of the various countries of the world to plant and grow freedom gardens, the people of the United States prepare and ship to the people of the needy countries unit packages containing desirable vegetable garden seeds and garden cultivators and tools; and be it further

*Resolved*, That Armistice Day, November 11, 1947, be declared Pomona plan day and that on said day 25 unit packages containing garden seeds and garden cultivators and tools be shipped to 25 needy cities of Europe; be it further

*Resolved*, That the citizens of Pomona urge the President of the United States and Congress to seriously consider the Pomona plan for a solution to the food shortage both in the United States and in Europe.

#### United Nations Prestige at Stake in Palestine Decision

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Tuesday, February 3, 1948

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, it is beginning to be recognized widely that the persistence of the Arab nations in resisting even with the threat of violence, the decision of the United Nations for the settlement of the Palestine question can be an irreparable blow to the prestige of

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the United Nations. Far more is at stake in this decision than the partition of a small country. It represents an effort to solve a centuries-old issue and to do justice to a sorely stricken people. In this effort, the objective and informed editorial from the New York Herald Tribune of February 1, 1948, which follows is an important contribution:

#### IMPASSE IN PALESTINE

The British program for withdrawal from Palestine, as explicitly stated by Sir Alexander Cadogan, is calculated to permit Britain to abandon her costly and troublesome mandate with a minimum of risk. But in the process it will turn the United Nations plan for partition of the Holy Land into a tragic farce, unless the UN is able and willing to send adequate forces into Palestine on a split-second schedule, timed to the British abandonment of sovereignty.

The moral weakness in the UN's position is that it has never faced up to the problem of implementing its decrees, but has counted on the active or passive assistance of Great Britain, despite that country's plain warning that it would not enforce a settlement which had not been agreed upon by Jews and Arabs. That the British position was unrealistic, except in the narrowest sense, does not obscure the fact that the UN supporters of partition have thus far been equally unwilling to face the responsibilities which the hard facts of the situation impose upon them.

As matters now stand, the British refuse to guarantee protection to the United Nations Palestine Commission in the Holy Land for more than 2 weeks before the surrender of the mandate—which means, of course, that whatever moral authority, the Commission might be able to invoke to limit the present clashes is largely wasted. It also means that the complicated business of drawing boundaries, organizing governments, and so on will be carried on under a tremendous handicap.

What is even more important, the British refuse to permit the open organization of armed militias in Palestine, although in practice they appear to have been making use of illegal organizations along these lines in the maintenance of such order as prevails in their mandate. The worst sufferers from this policy are the Jews, since the Arab strength will be largely supplied by formations from the countries bordering on Palestine. Here bands can be freely trained and equipped for the task of preventing partition, while the Jews have to depend on their own strength and the underground organizations they have developed. Unless this barrier to the creation of a trained and well equipped Jewish defense force is raised, the UN will have to be prepared to send immediate armed relief to the Jewish state on the withdrawal of British troops or find its solemn decisions go up in the flames of a general conflagration.

It is still possible for the Security Council to propose some plan for United Nations' action in Palestine which will fill the vacuum caused by the British departure. To be sure, the British will have the power to veto such a plan, but if it is fair and if it does not require them to assume, single-handedly, the onus of enforcing decisions repugnant to the Arab world, the British would not be likely to defy majority opinion. In any case, the Security Council could lay an international foundation for action in defense of the Assembly's decision at the earliest possible moment. And such action must be taken or there will be a tragedy in Palestine that will form an irreparable blow to UN's prestige and a scandal to humanity.

#### LAWS AND RULES FOR PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

##### CODE OF LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

TITLE 44, SECTION 181. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD: ARRANGEMENT, STYLE, CONTENTS, AND INDEXES.—The Joint Committee on Printing shall have control of the arrangement and style of the Congressional Record, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the Congressional Record semimonthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof. (Jan. 12, 1895, c. 23, § 13, 28 Stat. 603.)

TITLE 44, SECTION 182b. SAME; ILLUSTRATIONS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS.—No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the Record without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. (June 23, 1936, c. 630, § 2, 49 Stat. 1546.)

Pursuant to the foregoing statute and in order to provide for the prompt publication and delivery of the Congressional Record the Joint Committee on Printing has adopted the following rules, to which the attention of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates is respectfully invited:

1. *Arrangement of the daily Record.*—The Public Printer will arrange the contents of the daily Record as follows: First, the Senate proceedings; second, the House proceedings; third, the Appendix: *Provided*, That when the proceedings of the Senate are not received in time to follow this arrangement, the Public Printer may begin the Record with the House proceedings. The proceedings of each House and the Appendix shall each begin a new page, with appropriate headings centered thereon.

2. *Type and style.*—The Public Printer shall print the report of the proceedings and debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, as furnished by the official reporters of the Congressional Record in 7½-point type; and all matter included in the remarks or speeches of Members of Congress, other than their own words, and all reports, documents, and other matter authorized to be inserted in the Record shall be printed in 6½-point type; and all roll calls shall be printed in 6-point type. No italic or black type nor words in capitals or small capitals shall be used for emphasis or prominence; nor will unusual indentations be permitted. These restrictions do not apply to the printing of or quotations from historical, official, or legal documents or papers of which a literal reproduction is necessary.

3. *Return of manuscript.*—When manuscript is submitted to Members for revision it should be returned to the Government Printing Office not later than 9 o'clock p. m. in order to insure publication in the Record on the following morning; and if all of said manuscript is not furnished at the time specified, the Public Printer is authorized to withhold it from the Record for 1 day. In no case will a speech be printed in the Record of the day of its delivery if the manuscript is furnished later than 12 o'clock midnight.

4. *Tabular matter.*—The manuscript of speeches containing tabular statements to be published in the Record shall be in the hands of the Public Printer not later than 7 o'clock p. m., to insure publication the following morning.

5. *Proof furnished.*—Proofs of "leave to print" and advance speeches will not be furnished the day the manuscript is received but will be submitted the following day, whenever possible to do so without causing delay in the publication of the regular proceedings of Congress. Advance speeches shall be set in the

Record style of type, and not more than six sets of proofs may be furnished to Members without charge.

6. *Notation of withheld remarks.*—If manuscript or proofs have not been returned in time for publication in the proceedings, the Public Printer will insert the words "Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ addressed the Senate (House or Committee). His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix," and proceed with the printing of the Record.

7. *Thirty-day limit.*—The Public Printer shall not publish in the Congressional Record any speech or extension of remarks which has been withheld for a period exceeding 30 calendar days from the date when its printing was authorized: *Provided*, That at the expiration of each session of Congress the time limit herein fixed shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

8. *Appendix to daily Record.*—When either House has granted leave to print (1) a speech not delivered in either House, (2) a newspaper or magazine article, or (3) any other matter not germane to the proceedings, the same shall be published in the Appendix, but this rule shall not apply to quotations which form part of a speech of a Member, or to an authorized extension of his own remarks: *Provided*, That no address, speech, or article delivered or released subsequently to the final adjournment of a session of Congress may be printed in the Congressional Record.

9. *Official reporters.*—The official reporters of each House shall indicate on the manuscript and prepare headings for all matter to be printed in the Appendix, and shall make suitable reference thereto at the proper place in the proceedings.

10. *Estimate of cost.*—No extraneous matter in excess of two pages in any one instance may be printed in the Congressional Record by a Member under leave to print or to extend his remarks unless the manuscript is accompanied by an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing the same, which estimate of cost must be announced by the Member when such leave is requested; but this restriction shall not apply to excerpts from letters, telegrams, or articles presented in connection with a speech delivered in the course of debate or to communications from State legislatures, addresses or articles by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the Vice President, or a Member of Congress. The Public Printer or the official reporters of the House or Senate shall return to the Member of the respective House any matter submitted for the Congressional Record which is in contravention of this paragraph.

11. *Illustrations.*—Pursuant to section 182b, title 44, United States Code (as shown above), requests for authority to insert an illustration in the Record should be submitted to the Joint Committee on Printing through the chairman of the Committee on Printing of the respective House in which the speech desired to be illustrated may be delivered. Illustrations shall not exceed in size a page of the Record and shall be line cuts only. Copy for illustrations must be furnished to the Public Printer not later than 12:30 o'clock p. m. of the day preceding publication.

12. *Corrections.*—The permanent Record is made up for printing and binding 30 days after each daily publication is issued; therefore all corrections must be sent to the Public Printer within that time: *Provided*, That upon the final adjournment of each session of Congress the time limit shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

13. *Appendix to permanent Record.*—The Public Printer shall publish an Appendix to the permanent Record, which shall contain all extraneous matter not germane to the proceedings.

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sence of a quorum at every meeting of the Senate.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I expect to be present all the time, anyway, so that it is immaterial to me whether the Senator from Vermont insists on the regular order. That does not bother me very much.

Mr. AIKEN. It does not bother me, either. I shall be here also.

Mr. LODGE. Let us be clear about the situation. I believe that more Senators who are opposed to this project are absent than are those who are in favor of it. We all know that no matter when we have a vote in the Senate there will be some Senators absent. I am simply trying to expedite the business of the Senate, and to make it clear to the country that in these days, when there are crises and so many loose bundles of dynamite all over the world, we are attending to business and not spending too many days on this proposition.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, if the Senate will permit me at this time, I should like to say that it seems to me the solution of our problem is to find out whether the Senate can now enter into a unanimous-consent agreement to vote according to the agreement entered into between the proponents and opponents of the joint resolution. I think I am safe in making that statement now. We have had continuous debate upon the resolution for nearly 2 weeks. In view of the observations and representations which have been made by various Senators, I think it would be well to ascertain whether we can enter into a unanimous-consent agreement. I think the sooner we can do that the better off we shall be. If we cannot enter into such agreement, we will do something else, but I think we should at least try. So, Mr. President, if it be in order, I should like to suggest that I am about to propose a unanimous-consent agreement; and in order to comply with the rules, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THYE in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hawkes	O'Daniel
Baldwin	Hayden	O'Mahoney
Barkley	Hill	Overton
Brierley	Hoey	Reed
Bridges	Ives	Revercomb
Brooks	Jenner	Robertson, Va.
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson, Wyo.
Bushfield	Johnson, S. C.	Russell
Butler	Kern	Smith
Byrd	Kilgore	Sparkman
Cain	Knowland	Stennis
Capper	Langer	Stewart
Chavez	Lodge	Taft
Connally	Lucas	Taylor
Cooper	McCarthy	Thomas, Utah
Cordon	McClellan	Thye
Donnell	McFarland	Tobey
Downey	McKellar	Tydings
Dworshak	McMahon	Umstead
Eastland	Magnuson	Vandenberg
Eaton	Martin	Watkins
Ellender	Maybank	Wherry
Flanders	Millikin	Wiley
Fulbright	Moore	Williams
George	Morse	Wilson
Green	Murray	Young
Gurney	Myers	
Hatch	O'Connor	

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business of the National Resources Economic Subcommittee of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senators from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND and Mr. PEPPER] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. McGRATH] is absent on public business.

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Eighty-two Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, prior to the quorum call, I announced that I felt the time had arrived when we should clarify the question as to whether it would be possible to enter into a unanimous-consent agreement. I said then that after the quorum call, which is required by the rule, we would take up the proposed unanimous-consent agreement which has been agreed to by the proponents and the opponents of the pending measure.

I now ask that the proposed agreement be read for the information of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The proposed agreement will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Ordered, by unanimous consent, That on the calendar day of Friday, February 27, 1948, at the hour of 4 o'clock p. m., the Senate proceed to vote without further debate upon (1) any amendment that may be pending; (2) upon any amendment that may be proposed, subject to the provision hereinafter named, following which the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution shall be considered as ordered; and (3) upon the final passage of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 111) approving the agreement between the United States and Canada relating to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin with the exception of certain provisions thereof.

Ordered further, That after the adoption of this order, no amendment that is not germane or relevant to the said joint resolution shall be received; and that no amendment shall be received to said joint resolution which has not on or before February 23, 1948, been submitted as an amendment intended to be proposed thereto and ordered to lie on the table and be printed; *Provided*, That a motion to recommit the said joint resolution shall only be in order on February 23, but a vote thereon shall not be had prior to February 27, 1948.

Ordered further, That on said calendar day of February 27, the time intervening between 12 o'clock and 4 o'clock p. m. shall be equally divided between the proponents and the opponents of said joint resolution, to be controlled, respectively, by the Senator

from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the proposed unanimous-consent agreement?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I am pleased to inform the Chair that I find myself in complete agreement with the proposed unanimous-consent agreement. I say that as one who ordinarily objects to unanimous-consent agreements to limit debate in any way. However, I think it is perfectly clear that in this instance ample time for full debate has been offered the proponents and the opponents of the pending measure. The agreement itself provides for a further extension of time, so as to make available to any Senator an opportunity between now and the date stated in the agreement to make any speech he wishes to make on any side of the issue; and certainly the agreement also safeguards another matter in which the Junior Senator from Oregon is always interested, namely, the question of providing ample time for the people of the country to make their views and their wishes known on any measure pending before the Senate.

Because this proposed agreement, in my opinion, provides all those safeguards, I am very happy to join in it, and not to make the objection which usually it is my policy to make in regard to proposed unanimous-consent agreements to limit debate.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to propound a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I wish to know whether, under the terms of the proposed agreement, amendments to the pending joint resolution which are not germane to it would be in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is advised by the Parliamentarian that in the event the proposed unanimous-consent agreement is entered into, no amendment not germane will be in order.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I thank the Chair. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the proposed unanimous-consent agreement?

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—although I shall not do so—let me state that I have agreed as to the proposed date with the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY]. I wish the date were set much earlier; I should like to see a vote taken today or tomorrow, for I think the issues have been very thoroughly set forth. I think it is most unusual to keep a measure dragging along in the way proposed in the present case; but, of course, it is better to have a vote taken on the 27th of February than never to have any vote at all. So I am glad to give my concurrence.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the proposed unanimous-consent agreement? The Chair hears none, and the order is made.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah obtained the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

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Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I have been informed by the Senator from Utah that he would like to present his argument tomorrow morning. I feel that the hour has arrived, unless there is other business to come before the Senate, when the Senate should take a recess until noon tomorrow.

#### ANTIDISCRIMINATION LEGISLATION

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have published in the body of the Record at this point in my remarks a telegram which I have received from Mr. R. R. Church in connection with the Ives-Fulton antidiscrimination bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1948.  
Hon. WAYNE MORSE,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.:

From the standpoint of winning and holding the confidence of the colored electorate and other minority groups, including Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish organizations, it is imperative that the Ives-Fulton bill, S. 984, against racial and religious discrimination in employment, be made the No. 1 must at this session of the Congress. The antilynch and the anti-poll-tax bills are desired by colored people and should be passed; however, neither directly affects millions of colored voters, in doubtful Northern States and districts where they vote. Let me repeat, in doubtful Northern States. On the other hand, the Ives-Fulton bill means something definite for every one of them. It means fair job opportunity, promotion opportunity, wiping out wage discrimination, wiping out discrimination in labor unions. It means better housing, food for the table, shoes for the baby; in other words, it is the practical payoff on Republican promises. Here is another important angle. The other two bills, while most desirable and should be enacted, have been promoted by groups including Communist-infiltrated organizations. The Ives-Fulton bill against discrimination has been backed by non-Communist and anti-Communist groups, and they have argued that the Ives-Fulton bill is the insurance against communism. Now, if either of the other two bills are moved by the Republican majority, and the Ives-Fulton bill is not, all minority groups are going to say that the Communist Party pays off better than non-Communist organizations and that the Republican Party pays more attention to the Communist-backed operations than to others. This is being said already. The issue of fair employment is a human one which involves economic, social, and moral justice for more than 20,000,000 members of minority groups. It has the active support of labor, religious, racial, civic, and welfare groups representing a majority of the American people, and will do more to insure the return of the colored electorate to our party than any other legislation before the Congress and should be made the test ahead of the show-down on the suggested change in the Senate rule. As a lifelong Republican and chairman of the only national colored Republican organization in America, with membership in 38 States and the District of Columbia, let me urge and implore you, as a member of the Republican policy committee of the Senate, to make the Ives-Fulton bill first on your program for minorities, not only because it was promised in our national platform but

also and more particularly for the good of our great country and our party.

R. R. CHURCH.

#### CONDITIONS IN PALESTINE

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I wish to address the Senate briefly on a situation which is alarming the American people and the whole world.

The 2 months since the partition plan for Palestine was adjudicated by the General Assembly of the United Nations have seen a tragic story unfold itself in the Holy Land. Chaos, confusion and anarchy reign now in Palestine. This is unfortunate not only because of the nature of the disorders, but because the progress initially made toward solving the problem of Palestine's future has bogged down and is in danger of complete break-down.

In accepting the responsibility to adjudicate the Palestine question, the United Nations grasped this thorny problem squarely and with determination. By its courage and decisiveness it accomplished the seemingly impossible. It resolved once and for all what 19 previous investigatory and international bodies were unable to do. It laid the ground work for the final settlement of the Palestine problem. By its approval of a compromise plan to partition the Holy Land into separate Jewish and Arab States with economic union, it took the problem of Palestine out of the arena of power politics and sent it well on the road toward a final and lasting solution.

It is sad to note, however, that what was begun in such a splendid manner is now in imminent peril. Although the Arab forays from Syria, Lebanon, and Transjordan constitute undeniable acts of aggression, the matter was never introduced in the Security Council of the United Nations. And although these acts of violence were directed against a decision of the United Nations Assembly itself, there is still no reaction from that international body. I am afraid there has been a dereliction of duty.

An equal party to this dereliction has been our own Government. Though we are a leading member of the United Nations, quick to uphold the Charter and to castigate aggression in every other case, not a squeak did we raise in the present case. And though we are deeply committed to the partition plan for Palestine—by virtue of the strong position we assumed in its behalf at the General Assembly of the United Nations—our only recent acts directed toward Palestine have been in the direction of hindering rather than implementing this United Nations-approved plan. Our Government has placed embargoes in front of the Jews of Palestine who are fighting desperately to defend their lives and uphold the decision of the United Nations. Our State Department has issued a directive to the effect that American Jewish volunteers who desire to aid their brothers in the Holy Land would be penalized by possible forfeiture of their American citizenship.

These unfriendly demonstrations by our Government are neither consistent with American traditions, nor are they in harmony with our official policies with reference to Palestine.

If American Jewish boys want to help in the fight for Jewish survival in Palestine, why should State Department bars be put in their way? What neutrality can they be accused of violating? The present struggle in the Holy Land is not a private fight. It is a conflict between those who are for the United Nations and those who are against it.

And if the United States of America is not formally involved, and if the United Nations has not yet taken proper action, there is certainly nothing but admiration which we should show for those brave American boys of Jewish parentage who throw themselves into the fight as private individuals. It has been done before. We all recall how great numbers of American private citizens, with the moral encouragement of the American people, volunteered without any threats of forfeiture of citizenship, in the defense of Finland, of England, and of France at a time when our country was neutral. I, for one, want to salute these boys. By acting as they do, they show that they have indeed absorbed the lesson of red-blooded Americanism. But as for the odd attitude of the State Department—a mixture of unbecoming timidity toward the Arabs and thinly disguised disapproval toward the Jews—I do not understand it and I do not like it. Our domestic law does not require it. International law does not call for it. The international situation, difficult as it is, does not demand it. Our dignity and integrity suffer from it.

Mr. President, we were a great and influential party to the partition of Palestine. It does not behoove us to now put any impediments in the way of its full and expeditious implementation.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Does not the Senator from Montana feel satisfied, in his own mind at least, that if it had not been for the position taken by the United States, possibly the decision of the UN would have been different?

Mr. MURRAY. That I think is a correct conclusion to draw from the facts. I think we were very strongly instrumental in the decision taken, and we should uphold that decision.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting a nomination and withdrawing a nomination were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 146) authorizing the Clerk of the House, in the enrollment of the bill (H. R. 1634) to amend section 1, and provisions (6), (7), and (8) of section 3, and provision (3) of section 4 of chapter V of the act of June 19, 1934, entitled "An act to regulate the business of life insurance in the District of Columbia," and to add sections 5a, 5b, and 5c thereto, to make certain corrections.

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# Appendix

## The Place of the United States in World Affairs

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. W. LEE O'DANIEL

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES  
Wednesday, February 4 (legislative day  
of Monday, February 2), 1948

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record an address on The Place of the United States in World Affairs, by H. R. Cullen, one of the most distinguished citizens of Texas, the address being delivered at a dinner given Mr. and Mrs. Cullen on January 22, 1948, by the Methodists of the city of Houston, Tex.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

When Bill Blanton, Walter Coldston, and Hines Baker told me that the Methodists of the city of Houston would like to honor the Cullens with a dinner on January 22, they told me that I was expected to respond, after being introduced by Bishop Smith.

The first thought that came to my mind was that I wouldn't have to plead with our citizens to help save our present form of government and system of free enterprise, which I have been doing for the past 15 years. I came to this conclusion because shown that they were turning strongly to the right, but those of England, France, and Italy also have shown they were turning away from radicalism. I decided, therefore, that I would confine my remarks to the early life of Mrs. Cullen and me, which might be of interest.

But something of compelling force has caused me to change my plans and, for the time being, I must forget my memory lane.

Sunday morning, January 4, found us at our ranch. As is the custom, our caretaker on the ranch brought us the Sunday issue of the Houston Post, and I was not only surprised, but startled, to read an article by Marguerite Johnston, entitled "Texas' World Federalists Convened." I say I was startled, for the article gave the names of some of our leading citizens, whom I honor. I could not understand how they could be in sympathy with a movement, which would, beyond doubt, move the control of our country to some place in Europe or Asia.

Naturally, I was very much interested to learn who started the World Federalists, and as luck would have it, I found the answer in the Houston Post of January 21. It stated that Cord Meyer, Jr., of New York City, was president of United World Federalists, and that he was the author of a book entitled "Peace or Anarchy." I learned from his book that he served as aide to Commander Stassen at the convention that formed the United Nations Charter in San Francisco. He being formerly associated with Stassen brought to mind a letter that I wrote to President Truman in 1945, protesting the appointment of Harold E. Stassen as a member of the United Nations Conference, due to his philosophy. Let me read parts of this

letter to you, which should convince you that Stassen and this young Cord Meyer have the same philosophy, and are political bedfellows:

"DEAR PRESIDENT TRUMAN: Harold E. Stassen, an appointee of the late President Roosevelt to the San Francisco United Nations Conference, has certainly destroyed his usefulness there by an article he wrote entitled, 'The Cost of Lasting Peace', in Collier's Weekly of April 21, 1945.

"The following are excerpts from the above-mentioned article:

"As I stated in my March 7, 1945, address at the University of Minnesota, I believe one of the seven cardinal points of America's world policy should be: 'That we do not subscribe to the extreme view of nationalistic sovereignty; that we realize that neither this Nation nor any other nation can be a law unto itself in the modern world; that we are willing to delegate a limited portion of our national sovereignty to our United Nations Organization, so that it may be effective in the tasks we expect it to accomplish. That we hold that true sovereignty rests in the people, and that there is and must be a law of humanity above and beyond the narrow rule of nationalistic absolute sovereignty. That man is in truth and in fact endowed, not by his nation, but by his Creator with certain inalienable rights.'"

"In the above quotation, Stassen says we should be willing to delegate a limited portion of our sovereignty to some world organization, and he contradicts this statement later by saying that we should all be ruled as subjects of the Creator.

"So each nation must so limit its action that it does not injure its neighbors, and must respect and assist in developing laws and courts that are above the nation and draw their power from the people."

"Even stumbling Henry Wallace, with his fantastic dreams, would not place our welfare in the hands of a foreign court, for it would be a foreign court, because of the fact that we would have less than 5 percent of the vote in such a court, if such vote were based upon the population of the world.

"Let me also make it clear that I propose that the agency set up in this particular field will have world-wide jurisdiction, and that no nation shall be permitted to fly a commercial plane in international flight except under the jurisdiction of this agency."

"If this would be effected, then we would not be permitted to fly a plane to Canada or Mexico without permission of the foreign court."

"This approach will also require that we discontinue the notion that our country or any other country can, in a futile attempt to give false prosperity to a particular group within a country, suddenly jump up its tariffs, or devalue its currency, or install embargoes upon any certain group of products, and thus bring suffering and depressions to other parts of the world."

"Stassen, in this statement, offers to give the foreign court not only the right to levy all tariffs, but the right to control the monetary system of this country."

"We must also recognize our responsibility to furnish a part of the police power of the world and to back up the United Nations organization in a system of justice and law that will be gradually developed."

"I believe it would be very desirable if a small portion of our forces were actually assigned to the direct control of the military staff committee of the United Nations. Joining with similar small forces from other na-

for nations, they would constitute a very effective deterrent to the small disorders that break out in the world. These small breaches of world peace are often the forerunners of major wars and do so much to break down the whole moral tone and code of world behavior."

"We all recognize that the speed with which one or two squad cars can arrive at the scene of trouble is a greater deterrent to crime than the fact that a large citizens' posse can be organized after considerable delay. So, I believe we should definitely contemplate consigning small, fast, hard-hitting peace forces to the control of the United Nations organization, so that they can be used quickly and decisively for policing action in accordance with general policies which our Congress and our President establish in advance."

"In this statement, Stassen is willing to create a world police force, resulting, naturally, in a horrible Gestapo, subject to the dictation of the foreign court, but this he contradicts later by stating that our participation in such a police force would be in accordance with the general policies which our Congress and our President established in advance. This world police force would have the power to enter the United States at any time and put a stop to strikes, race troubles, or other disturbances subject to police action."

"I have emphasized the words 'foreign court' for the reason that the foreign court will be created by a majority of the vote of the peoples of this earth, or by a majority of all the nations on the face of this earth, and in either event, the United States is a very small minority, not exceeding 5 percent, so if the 'crackpots', of whom we have so many in public life now, should have their way and create such a foreign court, it is natural to suppose they would demand and receive the greater part of the wealth of this country and if we should refuse their demands, we would naturally have to fight the balance of the world."

Since Stassen is running for nomination for President of the Republican Party, it looks to me like a concerted action on the part of these two men to further Stassen's interests in his political venture."

I will now quote one paragraph from the article about the Texas World Federalists, as appeared in the Post of January 4, spoken of before:

"Their common purpose is to achieve a sound, functioning peace by uniting the nations of the world under a single president and a single republican form of government."

Now since Stassen and Meyer and his United World Federalists are in favor of a world republic form of government, it naturally follows that the people of this earth should have a vote in electing officers to run the world government."

Let us digest this most important matter and try to ascertain what kind of president we would have:

Figures show the total population of the earth to be about 2,300,000,000. Figures also show that this country has a population of about 137,000,000, or only about 5 percent of the total population of the world, so that, naturally, on the first vote we would lose control of our Nation. There is no question but what the Asiatics would govern us, for they have a large majority of the population of the world, and the kind of Asiatics that Wendell Willkie spoke of in his book, One World. He said:

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"Finally, everywhere I went in the Middle East, I found a kind of technological backwardness along with poverty and squalor. The reason was that they were in truth returning to Biblical times, where little has changed in 2,000 years."

What are these people in the Middle East, who have not changed any in 2,000 years, doing now? In China, atheism—in the name of communism—is fighting a death battle with the ancient religions. In India, the Moslems and Hindus are fighting a religious war. In Palestine, the Jews and the Arabs are also fighting a religious war. In other words, half the people of this world today are fighting each other due to religious superstition.

Now, I ask in all frankness, would you want these Asiatics, that I have just spoken of, as fellow citizens with an equal voice in your Government?

If the time ever arrives when the people of this earth decide to elect a world president, you can rest assured that Joe Stalin, or one of his kind, would be elected, for even if every voter in Italy, France, England, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Canada, and all the South and Central American republics would vote with the voters of this country, then we would have only 18 percent of the world vote.

Joe Stalin has so outmaneuvered our New Deal representatives in foreign countries, that I am sure the great majority of the Asiatics are sold on the idea that Joe Stalin is a friend of the poor man. In my opinion, if he is still alive, he would be the first president elected by the World Federalists.

Now I again quote from the article by Miss Johnston, who said:

"By these resolutions, the United Nations would be empowered to enact, to interpret, and to enforce world law."

Now what does this mean? It calls for an army strong enough to defeat any nation, or group of nations, and you may rest assured there would never be any American boys permitted to join this army.

If the time ever arises when we have a world president and a world court, and a world army, the first important business before this court would be the question, "Who owns the wealth of the world?" Well, you may rest assured that the court would order the division of all wealth, including the gold now buried in the mountains of Kentucky. It would assess us millions of bushels of grain, and millions of bales of cotton, in fact, it would finally reduce us to the level of those people in Asia of whom we spoke before.

For the past 16 years the philosophy of the New Dealers has taught and convinced our good people that it is their duty to attend to everybody else's business, whether they like it or not; that our Nation should meddle and attend to the business of other nations, whether they like it or not, so now, if anyone believes in America and the Monroe Doctrine, as we have always done in the past, we are condemned as isolationists.

It has come to pass that the politicians of many nations of Europe and Asia, regardless of the wishes of the people, have decided to return their countries to the Dark Ages, and no nation or group of nations can stop this tragedy.

I hope no one will accuse me of being selfish, but it is my sincere opinion that sending billions of dollars to Europe or Asia is a great mistake and will do no good—it will only make weaklings of them. The \$3,750,000,000 we sent England is now dissipated and apparently drove that Nation deeper into socialism. To substantiate this statement I will read from a letter from Sir Sydney Parkes, a most brilliant Englishman, ex-president of Lloyds Bank of London, now chairman of the board of the Bank of New Zealand, and chairman of the board of

Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., with a factory in Baltimore, Md., who writes me as follows:

"As you know, we are fast getting through our dollar loan and it looks as if we shall have to tighten our belts still further, because this country does not want gifts, not further loans, which would increase our indebtedness and increase the amount of exports for which we get no imports in return."

Every banker and businessman of this Nation, who has taken time to investigate, will tell you that as long as this country has an indebtedness of some \$258,000,000,000, it is not in a secure position, and that the \$6,000,000,000 that are now contemplated sending to Europe this year should either go to retiring the Government bonds of this country, or else be put into atomic bombs and long-range airplanes to protect this country.

The course which we are following today is very pleasing to Stalin, for we are proposing to build up the countries in Europe—which Stalin expects to take over—by depleting our own national wealth and resources, which will place us inevitably in the situation of England of today. The time is overripe when the people of the United States should look to and protect in every way the interests of their own country.

I am very sincere in saying that the only hope for this world is for each nation to work out its own salvation, and for this country to withdraw our boys from overseas, develop the atomic weapons, and build airplanes that can carry them to any part of this earth; to return to the principles of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln, and then, with the help of God, with bravery, honesty, and loyalty, we shall be a shining beacon for all the world.

#### Embargo on Shipment of Arms to Palestine

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF  
HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON  
OF WASHINGTON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES  
Wednesday, February 4 (legislative day  
of Monday, February 2), 1948

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, several days ago I wrote the State Department a letter pertaining to the very important question of the embargo on arms to Palestine, and I have today received an answer from the counselor of the State Department. I ask unanimous consent that my letter to the State Department and the letter from the State Department to me may be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1948.  
Hon. GEORGE C. MARSHALL,  
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: This is written on a matter of the greatest urgency regarding which the State Department has, I believe, the power to effect swift remedial action.

At the present time approximately one hundred casualties are occurring daily in Palestine, and the death toll—Hebrew, Arab and English—has been averaging about 20 lives daily since the United Nations decision on Palestine. The situation evidently is rapidly deteriorating and may continue until chaos consumes the Holy Land.

Evidence also that this fighting was premeditated to prevent the realization of a

Hebrew Palestine—even in its minimum form—is a matter of public record. I am referring to the threats of invasion and bloodshed by official representatives of the Arab League States uttered at Lake Success last fall, and the sanction accorded to this attitude by some British officials.

In view of "the current disorders in the Middle East," the State Department on December 5, 1947, placed an embargo on shipments of arms and ammunition "to the troubled areas" and discontinued the transfer of surplus military equipment outside the United States to designated states. This action applied to seven countries in the Middle East, including Palestine.

Inclusion of Palestine in this embargo was most unfortunate in the light of the actual situation. Regrettably, it appears that since VE-day the United States has transferred over \$37,000,000 worth of surplus United States war property to Arab League States, prior to the December 5 embargo. Since that date the British Foreign Secretary has announced that British arms will continue to go to the Arab League States, and on January 12, British diplomatic sources in London confirmed that large military stores, reliably estimated as worth \$25,000,000, are being supplied to three states capable of aggression against Palestine—Egypt, Iraq, and the unrecognized state of Trans-Jordan.

Hence it would appear self-evident that the present embargo is unilateral in effect, since it leaves potential victims unarmed and helpless against any carefully prepared and fully armed attack. Additionally, it implies that we will remain inert in the face of intensified attacks against the defenseless men, women, and children of Palestine. Such a stand will only serve to spur the aggressors in their incendiary course.

American public sentiment overwhelmingly favors the Hebrew cause in Palestine, not only for reasons of sympathy and humanity, but also because of the importance to the world of this initial test of a United Nations decision. Certain well-intentioned Americans have sought to assist the embattled Hebrews by supplying munitions covertly. Similar sub rosa efforts undoubtedly will continue, unless the Government remedies the situation officially, because American citizens are drawn by tradition to every struggle for freedom and justice.

The Hebrews of Palestine have emphasized that they do not want United States troops or foreign volunteers; that they are quite capable of defending themselves if they are permitted the most elementary rights of self defense and are not cut off from all sources of supply in the face of full-scale military encirclement.

As one who has always advocated the strongest United States support of the United Nations as the proper instrument for settling international disputes, it would seem to me that our country's policy toward the Hebrews of Palestine marks a serious departure from this policy in the first instance where a United Nations decision requires support and cooperation. And for that very reason it appears to be improper for us to continue to enforce a cruel and arbitrary embargo on those who are in grave peril as a direct consequence of a United Nations decision which our Government approved.

I urge that the State Department raise the embargo as applied to the licensing of shipments of arms and the transfer and sale of United States surplus arms and ammunition to the Hebrews of Palestine; through the licensing authority the State Department could insure that only types and quantity commensurate with defense purposes were made available. Delay in taking such action may be measured in human life.

May I again express my deepest esteem for your magnificent statesmanship and urge that you give this matter your attention.

Sincerely,

WARREN G. MAGNUSON.

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1948

# CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—APPENDIX

A671

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, January 26, 1948.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,  
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Acknowledgment is made of the receipt of your letter of January 16, 1948, regarding current developments in Palestine.

Under authority contained in the Neutrality Act of 1939 and the Export Control Act of 1940, the Department decided early last November to refrain from licensing arms shipment to Palestine and neighboring countries. This step was taken because the United States Government believed it judicious to prevent any action likely to increase bloodshed or to make a peaceful settlement more difficult. No change is now contemplated in that policy.

It may be recalled that the General Assembly of the United Nations made detailed recommendations on November 29, 1947, with respect to the future government of Palestine. The United Nations Commission has already commenced its deliberations and it is understood that the general problem of the maintenance of internal law and order in the various areas of Palestine will be one of the first subjects under consideration.

As one of the members of the United Nations the United States Government is following these deliberations as well as current developments in Palestine with close attention and with the hope that the peoples of Palestine will cooperate in the peaceful implementation of the General Assembly's resolution.

For your information there is attached a copy of a statement relating to the general policy of the United States Government regarding Palestine, as well as two official releases on the shipment and transfer of arms to the troubled areas of the Near East.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES E. BOHLEN,  
Counselor  
(For the Secretary of State).

## America's Obligations in the Partition of Palestine

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ELBERT D. THOMAS

OF UTAH

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES  
Wednesday, February 4 (legislative day  
of Monday, February 2), 1948

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD an article on the subject America's Obligations to the United Nations as a Result of the Action Taken in Regard to the Partition of Palestine, written by me and appearing in the New York Post on January 31, 1948.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

America once more finds herself against herself. This land which has built its talking foreign policy upon the sanctity of treaties and the sacredness of the pledged word now finds her acting policy again turned to thoughtless expediency.

When it was pointed out in the mid-1930's that our Neutrality Act, with its arms embargo provisions, would aid the aggressor and hurt the victim of aggression, we decided to stay with the logic of impartial neutrality instead of with the real facts behind the act. I introduced amendments making it pos-

sible for the United States Government to remove the arms embargo when it acted to the disadvantage of a victim of aggression. The amendment was rejected and Mussolini was not stopped because he could get what arms he wished from the rest of the world but his victim could get none from us.

The American people know that if we are to sustain international law, deliberation before action and respect for promises made and covenants entered into, they must sustain the action of any institution set up to operate in accordance with the theories of a peaceful process.

The final analysis of a peaceful process always results in a compromise on the theory that compromise is better than the alternative. This still leaves room for future struggle for right and change. But to let opportunity after opportunity go by, to make strong the deliberative action, is a mistake.

The United Nations has acted in regard to the Palestinian question. Their action was, of course, a compromise. Neither side had its absolute way. But it did afford a new start for peaceful institutional building and the age-old striving for a national home for the Jews again saw the light. All of the forces the United States has should now be used to unite with all of the nations that supported it in the United Nations' decision to maintain that decision for the sake of a future world organization.

It is not a question any longer of a national home for the Jews. It is a question of respect for the pledged word of the majority of the nationals represented in the United Nations.

A Jewish national state is an insignificant thing, indeed, compared to the proper functioning of a world organization. To go back on the Jewish national state merely retards for the time being the inevitable. But to turn our backs on world-wide action and the pledged word of the nations of the earth in formal deliberation may destroy all the progress we have made toward world organization and the peaceful settlement of disputes for generations. If man loses faith, now, in nations' ability to cooperate with each other to make decisions and to stand by those decisions, when will we have a chance again to move forward toward what has been the desire not only of nations but the prayer of the people of the world since the concept of progress dawned on man?

America must marshal those nations which voted to support the United Nations decisions. There is no retreating from that stand. We cannot afford in this generation a Corfu affair which destroyed the hopes of the last generation.

We hear echoed on all sides that if we do not give aid to Europe democracy is at stake. I say, if America and the nations of the world do not stand by their pledged word, world organization is at stake. And without world organization democracy ultimately may fail because democracy rests upon the peaceful process and so does world organization.

## Spiritual Surgery

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. A. WILLIS ROBERTSON

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES  
Wednesday, February 4 (legislative day  
of Monday, February 2), 1948

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. President, Monday the Chaplain of the Senate, Dr. Peter Marshall, addressed an audience of more than 3,500 people in the Mosque at Richmond, Va. In the

gathering were many of the leading business and professional men of Richmond, who went to hear the message of one of the great spiritual leaders and teachers of our day and time. A summary of what Dr. Marshall said to that group was published yesterday afternoon in the Richmond News-Leader. The address contains some truths which are so fundamental and so vital to us in the present crisis that I ask unanimous consent to have the article from the Richmond News-Leader printed in the Appendix of the RECORD, in the hope that every Member of the Congress will find time to read it.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

"ALTERED IDEAS NEEDED," SAYS DR. MARSHALL—  
"SPIRITUAL SURGERY" ASKED AT MISSION

"Spiritual surgery" to cut out stubborn pride and give a new life under God's management was recommended by Dr. Peter Marshall, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, last night at the preaching mission in the mosque.

"Goodness lies not in keeping laws but in character and disposition," Dr. Marshall declared. "It is the fruit of a new spirit, a new birth, a complete change in life under new management."

"Christ can do little for us save as we let him change us inside."

Speaking to a crowd estimated at approximately 3,500 persons, Dr. Marshall added:

## GOD A THEORY

"Many of us need to have our ideas of God changed. God for most of us is just a theory—a colossal ideal—not a friend, not a reality."

"Take alcohol, as so many of you do," he added. "It's not much to ask Christ to help you when the craving remains. Only Christ can remove the craving and set you free. To do that you must surrender to Him."

"Secretly we all want to be dictators and bullies. There are many embryo dictators in Washington, and I doubt not you have yours here. Christ can remove that spirit."

"We get worked up over the world situation and forget that slums exist because slums are in us."

"Many slums are owned by 'big shots' in the church. The world outside is merely a reflection of the world inside you and me."

## HAS TO CHANGE HEARTS

"Perhaps we want power," he added. Think of spiritual power, like electricity. God does not grant such power indiscriminately.

"God has to change our hearts, and when we get them changed we won't want to use the power for our own ends."

"We've got to get a new concept, a new spirit, and a new attitude," he told the audience. "Only God can do that. He changes our spiritual gears. Not until that happens can you even see the kingdom of God."

## Subsistence Allowance to Veterans Pursuing Certain Courses

### SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT TRIPP ROSS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Tuesday, February 3, 1948

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs on July

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23 of last year reported favorably H. R. 4212, a measure comparable to the Senate bill we now have under discussion. The committee approved this measure to carry out what it felt was the intent of the Congress when it enacted the Servicemen's Readjustment Act. It reported this bill favorably only after extensive hearings by the Veterans' Subcommittee on Education and Training, of which I am a member.

Mr. Speaker, we had appeared before our subcommittee college registrars and deans and student veterans from all over the United States. Representatives from every veterans' organization appeared before the subcommittee. We had submitted for our consideration tables showing the rising cost of living. We also had submitted to us figures showing the great number of veterans who found it necessary to drop out of school because of the inadequacy of the subsistence allowance they were receiving. After weeks of studying this question the subcommittee reported this measure unanimously. Every veterans' organization has recommended its passage.

The cost of living has risen constantly since last July. In order to help these student veterans complete their education, it is imperative that we provide additional subsistence allowance. I hope this bill will pass the House unanimously.

#### Clinton's Famous Composers

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

#### HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Wednesday, February 4, 1948

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include therein an excellent article recently appearing in the celebrated publication, the Clinton (Mass.) Daily Item, containing a very interesting account of the records and achievements of two famous popular musical composers who come from my home town of Clinton.

The article relates to Bill Heagney and John Redmond, both well-known and highly regarded popular composers. Both these famous men were born and raised in Clinton and spent their early years in that community. Both have attained very high rank in their chosen profession. Both are magnetic figures who are beloved by innumerable friends and followers throughout the country.

I have not had the pleasure of personally meeting Bill Heagney for some time past but hope to have the opportunity before long. He is greatly esteemed and particularly well regarded by the people of his home town who, like myself, would like to see him in Clinton once more.

John Redmond, whose real name is John Redmond Lynsky, and whose father was the great and dynamic Irish patriot,

Peter Lynsky, is a very close personal friend of mine. I see him frequently. He is one of the ablest, most engaging and talented young men I know. He is held in highest esteem and regard by all his friends. His reputation as one of the most promising young song writers in the country today is rapidly advancing him to a distinguished and prominent place as one of America's best-liked composers. He is growing in stature every day and we may expect still greater things of him.

Clinton proudly hails these famous talented sons and I am happy to greet them and extend my heartiest wishes for their future health, well-being, and success.

CLINTON COMPOSERS RATE HIGH IN NEW BOOK—NOTABLE PROGRESS IN THE MUSICAL WORLD OF WILLIAM H. HEAGNEY AND JOHN REDMOND CITED IN VOLUME PUBLISHED BY THE COLONIAL PRESS, INC.

Clintonians will note, with genuine pleasure, that the Colonial Press, Inc., has just issued an attractive volume of 483 pages entitled "The ASCAP Biographical Dictionary of Composers, Authors, and Publishers," carrying 2,173 sketches dealing with contributions to the musical life of the Nation and the world that have been made by virtually every important American composer, lyric writer, and music publisher of the current generation.

The volume is of great interest to residents of this town as it includes the biographies of two native sons whose offerings to the musical world have been many and notable and whose future works will serve to add to their Nation-wide fame.

It is most appropriate that the book should be printed and bound in a publishing plant in their home town, to which they have brought great renown.

#### BILL HEAGNEY

July 11, 1882, William H. Heagney was born in Clinton, and today there are hundreds of men and women still residing here who recall, with a thrill, dancing to the lilting music of Heagney's orchestra when it was recognized as an instrumental organization so talented that it soon became a leading dance-hall attraction throughout New England, filling engagements in all the larger cities and towns at events sponsored by prominent organizations which, at that period, conducted annual balls, always the social events of the winter seasons and at summer resorts where large dance halls catered to the lovers of terpsichore.

Mr. Heagney attended the local public schools and in his early years devoted much of his time to music, in which he self-educated himself.

While still a schoolboy he organized a local fire and drum corps whose services were constantly in demand at local parades and public entertainments.

He early realized that his talents were such that he would meet with success if he extended them beyond the limited range afforded in Clinton and he removed to New York City where he speedily gained renown as a staff composer in several music publishing houses of the metropolis and where he became the musical director, for several seasons, of light opera companies.

His exceptional prowess, as a pianist, later resulted in his becoming the accompanist of several two-men vaudeville acts and he toured the United States with these groups appearing in all the leading theaters.

When the movies invaded the entertainment field and vaudeville declined, Mr. Heagney accepted important professional

posts in New York City music publishing houses and later authored two successful musical revenues, produced on the legitimate stage under the titles of "Dilly Dilly" and "There You Are."

Every few months he turned out songs that met with wide sales including such lasting favorites as Roll Along, Kentucky Moon; Ev'ry Little While; Belle of Hawaii; Close to Your Heart; Tipperary Rose; The Belle of the Blue Ridge; Shadows in the Cane Brake; Moon Over London; I Envy the Rose; Just an Old Birthday Present, and many others.

In 1926, Mr. Heagney was elected to membership in the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, the Who's Who of the musical world and an organization that has contributed much to the leading place now held by the United States in the musical life of the world.

He resides at Bellaire, Long Island, New York State.

#### JOHN REDMOND

Twenty-four years after the birth of Bill Heagney there arrived in Clinton, February 25, 1906, an infant christened Patrick Henry Lynsky, destined to carry on, with his local contemporary, a career which has placed him in the front rank of composers, authors, publishers and soloists and whose talents were recognized by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, just 30 years later when the organization elected him to membership under his pen name of John Redmond.

Following his graduation from Clinton High School he studied voice under famous teachers in Worcester, Boston, and New York City, and frequently contributed his talents to local and vicinity musical programs and became a singer on many radio programs and during World War II at many entertainments staged in Army and Navy centers and later entered the music publishing business, in New York City in which he has gained a prominent place and which he still carries on.

Of his many compositions which have gained world fame are: Sweetheart of Mine, I Let a Song Go Out of My Heart, The Man With the Mandolin, When Paddy McGinty Plays the Harp, Cross-town, Gaucho Serenade, Big Apple, You're a Sap Mister Jap, You're Breaking My Heart All Over Again, American Booties on a Musical Cruise, an album of songs; You'll Never Be Blue in a Blue Uniform; The Tune of Luna Park; Dream, Dream, Dream; and Give, Give, Give, which became the official song of the 1947 March of Dimes drive.

Frequently Mr. Redmond visits the scenes of his early years, in Clinton, where members of his family reside and is always welcomed by an army of friends who invariably insist upon his singing many of his favorite compositions.

Hundreds of his disks fill Clinton homes and are daily enjoyed by his admirers.

In his early forties, Mr. Redmond still has before him many years of continued fame in the musical world and is destined to become one of the Nation's leading composers.

He makes his home at 911 Wilson Street, Hackensack, N. J.

To be linked in a volume which includes the names of such prominent living persons as Deems Taylor, Leopold Stokowski, Oscar Levant, Ray Harris, Irving Berlin, Fritz Kreisler, and Duke Ellington, and with the estates of authors and composers whose works are still, in copyright, including Victor Herbert, Edward MacDowell, Gustav Mahler, Henry Hadley, James Whitcomb Riley, George Gershwin, Fats Waller, and scores of others, is, indeed, pleasing to hosts of Clinton friends of Messrs. Heagney and Redmond and a tribute to the town of Clinton where both first saw the light of day.

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That period was, roughly, from the time of President Roosevelt's death up to and shortly after the Potsdam agreement.

Assuming (for all its doubtfulness) the State Department's intimation that President Roosevelt never knew of the hostility toward this Nation which Russia expressed in the German-Russian documents, and that he died thinking Russia was "trustworthy," and appraised a sound policy, these papers should have disillusioned President Truman at once.

They were seized the same month that President Roosevelt died. They were in American hands when the San Francisco conference was held, and they were in American possession during the Potsdam conference.

Yet at San Francisco the agents of President Truman ratified the horrible deals previously made at Yalta and froze the destructive "veto clause" into the United Nations program. And at Potsdam President Truman signed an agreement authorizing Russia to loot crushed Germany to the extent which has now paralyzed Europe; he authorized the reparations program which is now the great bone of contention between the United States and Russia; and he accepted the scheme for dividing Germany into zones that has proven advantageous only to Russia.

If these papers prove, as the State Department seems to expect the public to believe, that Russia is not a reliable partner in trying to work for peace in coming years—then why didn't they prove the same to President Truman in time for him to have done something about it before all the harm resulted?

#### Reflections on Gandhi—French Advice Ignored

##### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF  
HON. HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS  
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Monday, February 2, 1948

Mrs. DOUGLAS. Mr. Speaker, under permission to revise and extend my remarks, I wish to include the following articles to be inserted in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

[From the Washington Post of February 3, 1948]

TODAY AND TOMORROW  
(By Walter Lippmann)  
REFLECTIONS ON GANDHI

In the life and death of Mahatma Gandhi we have seen reenacted in our time the supreme drama of humanity. Gandhi was a political leader and he was a seer, and perhaps never before on so grand a scale has anyone sought to shape the course of events in the world as it is by the example of a spirit which was not of the world as it is.

Gandhi was, as St. Paul said, transformed in the renewing of his mind, he was not "conformed to this world." Yet he sought to govern turbulent masses of men who were still very much conformed to this world, and have not been transformed. He died by violence as he was staking his life in order to set the example of nonviolence.

Thus he posed again the perennial question of how the insight of the seers and saints is related to the work of legislators, rulers, and statesmen. That they are in conflict is only too plain, and yet it is impossible to admit, as Gandhi refused to admit, that the conflict can never be resolved. For

it is necessary to govern mankind and it is necessary to transform men.

Perhaps we may say that the insight of the governors of men is, as it were, horizontal; they act in the present, with men as they are, with the knowledge they possess, with what they can now understand, with the mixture of their passions, and desires, and instincts. They must work with concrete and with the plainly and generally intelligible things.

The insight of the seers, on the contrary, is vertical; they deal, however wide their aperture, with each person potentially, as he peal, with each person potentially, as he might be transformed, renewed, and regenerated. And because they appeal to experience which men have not yet had, with things that are not at hand and are out of their immediate reach, with the invisible and the unattained, they speak and act, as Gandhi did, obscurely, appealing to the imagination by symbolic evocation and subtle example.

The ideals of human life which the seers teach—nonresistance, humility, and poverty and chastity—have never been and can never be the laws of a secular society. Chastity, consistently and habitually observed, would annihilate it. Poverty, if universally pursued, would plunge it into misery and disease. Humility and nonresistance, if they were the rule, would mean the triumph of predatory force.

Is it possible that the greatest seers and teachers did not know this, and that what they enjoined upon men was a kind of suicide and self-annihilation? Obviously not. Their wisdom was not naive, and it can be understood if we approach it not as rules of conduct but as an insight into the economy and the order and the quality of the passions.

At the summit of their wisdom what they teach is, I think, not how in the practical issues of daily life men in society can and should behave but to what ultimate values they should give their allegiance. Thus the injunction to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's is not a definite political principle which can be applied to define the relation of church and state. It is an injunction as to where men shall have their ultimate obligations, that in rendering to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, they should not give to Caesar their ultimate loyalty, but should reserve it.

In the same manner to have humility is to have, in the last reaches of conviction, a saving doubt. To embrace poverty is to be without possessions and a total attachment to things and to honors. To be nonresistant is to be at last noncompetitive.

What the seer points toward is best described in the language of St. Paul as the creation of the new man. "And that ye put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness." What is this new man? He is the man who has been renewed and is "no longer under a schoolmaster," whose passions have been altered, as Gandhi sought to alter the passions of his countrymen, so that they need no discipline from without because they have been transformed from within. Such regenerated men can, as Confucius said, follow what their hearts desire without transgressing what is right. They are "led of the spirit" in the Pauline language, and therefore they "are not under the law."

It is not for such men as them that governments are instituted and laws enacted and enforced. These are for the old Adam. It is for the aggressive, possessive, carnal appetites of the old Adam that there are punishments and rewards, and for his violence a superior force.

It is only for the regenerate man, whose passions have been transformed, that the discipline of the law and of power are no longer needed, nor any incentive or reward beyond the exquisite and exhilarating wholeness and unity and freedom of his own passions.

[From the Washington Post of February 3, 1948]

FIASCO IN GERMANY  
(By Sumner Welles)  
FRENCH ADVICE IGNORED

The lessons of the two world wars are unmistakable. The Germans must be taught that they cannot succeed in any new aggression. Germany cannot safely be permitted to be a politically centralized state. Until there is proof that the German people have experienced a moral conversion, Germany must be kept under international control so that her manpower and her resources cannot again be used for war. If all of this is accomplished, the major powers must cooperate in carrying out a joint policy.

The Allies disregarded these lessons in the 1920's. The Second World War was the inevitable result.

In our own policy toward Germany since 1945 these lessons have again been ignored.

It is true that Russia's effort to use Germany for her own ends has so far blocked any agreement upon a United Nations policy. But we have been occupying a zone of western Germany for 2½ years. We have had ample time to launch a program of reeducation that could teach the Germans what democratic liberties mean. We have had every opportunity to lay the foundations for a political and economic system which could help to build up a peaceful Europe. We have had the chance of showing the Germans that Britain, France, and the United States can maintain a common front.

What is our record? Denazification in the American zone has been a tragic farce. After endless bungling, its control has now been handed over to the Germans themselves. What kind of denazification will we get when the average German still believes that nazism's one defect was that it lost the war?

The press, the universities, the schools, adult education, the moving pictures and the theater were the obvious means through which German mass reeducation could be carried on. It is in this field where we might have been expected to be most successful, that our failure has been the most abject. The surveys conducted by the American Military Government show that the Germans are even more totalitarian than they were 2 years ago.

The American occupation has stressed relief. It has done little to stimulate German self-help. Until the individual German realizes that it is by work and not by strikes that he will get food and clothing there will be no productive and self-supporting western Germany. But our cockeyed occupation policies have often made it impossible for many Germans to find the chance to obtain work and have impeded the distribution of German-produced food. The distinguishing features of our economic program are widespread corruption, the black market, and primitive barter.

The continuation of the concentration camps for displaced persons, and the frequent use by our military authorities of notorious collaborators in screening the inmates of these camps are a further blot upon our record. They are partly responsible for the continued strength of anti-Semitism in western Germany.

We have persistently ignored France in shaping our German policy. The French Government had no knowledge of our recent proposals for a new form of administration in western Germany until after these had been offered to a number of German political leaders at Frankfurt on January 6.

The French contend that if the militarists and nationalists are to be prevented from regaining the German people in the future, any central German Government must be a federal agency of the several

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German states and must not be elected by the German people as a whole. They insist that the solution of the German problem can only be found through the integration of Germany within united Europe, and that this can never be accomplished if Germany is permitted once more to become a unified, superindustrialized, and highly centralized state.

The past 30 years have shown conclusively that the French are justified in this belief. Only if Germany becomes a federation, in which each state retains sufficient political and economic autonomy to enable it to cooperate with its non-German neighbors, can the German people be expected to become a peaceful and constructive force in the European body politic. Yet the proposals the United States offered the Germans at Frankfurt would tend to bring about precisely the contrary result.

It was announced in Washington last week that by July 1 our administration in Germany would be in civilian hands. This change should have been made 2 years ago.

The whole set-up in Germany should be transformed from top to bottom. The military should be an instrument to enforce policy and not the policy maker. Policy should not only be made in Washington rather than in Germany, but it should never be decided upon until after full consultation with France and with Germany's other western neighbors.

France has had her sons slaughtered and her lands devastated by the Germans three times within the past 80 years. Her survival today depends upon the adoption of a policy toward Germany that spells security. Her advice in 1919 was spurned, yet experience has shown she was right. Is it too much to expect of the administration in Washington that it recognize that the French are as good judges of what the policy toward Germany should be as we ourselves?

#### Postal Workers Deserve Increase in Pay

##### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. ALBERT RAINS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 4, 1948

Mr. RAINS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I attach herewith the following editorial which appeared in the Gadsden Times, Gadsden, Ala., entitled "Postal Workers Deserve Increase in Pay," which I commend to the attention of the Members of Congress:

##### POSTAL WORKERS DESERVE INCREASE IN PAY

None among the workers who have been caught in the squeeze between rising prices and fixed salaries have been more severely handicapped than those in the postal service.

During the current battle between climbing prices and pay adjustments the postal workers have been unable to get the attention from Congress that their cause merits. And it is only from Congress that they can get increased pay.

The clerks, carriers, and others in the postal service are members of unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

But these unions operate under restrictions that prevent them from the kind of bargaining and pressure that are available to other labor organizations.

The economic fate of the postal workers is in the hands of Congress and the people. Unless they get wider support from the public for their requested pay increases they may continue to be ignored in Washington.

Despite the handicaps, the postal workers continue to efficiently and faithfully discharge their duties. This service is a constant and vital national necessity. It requires well trained and loyal personnel.

The postman has a home to maintain, bills to meet, children to educate, and the many other financial responsibilities of modern life. All his expenses have been small and infrequent. While other workers went on strike or brought about wage raises through organized effort, the postman continued on his job.

But pay increases have been small and infrequent. While other workers went on strike or brought about wage raises through organized effort, the postman continued on his job. It is time that the public reminded Congress that this loyal and efficient service should be rewarded with an urgently needed and deserved salary adjustment.

#### Absurd on Its Face

##### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### CLARE E. HOFFMAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 2, 1948

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, section 3, of article II of the Constitution, provides that the President "shall from time to time give to the Congress information on the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

Each succeeding President of the United States has followed the constitutional directive, and on the convening of each session of Congress sent to it a message purporting to give his views on the state of the Union, carrying his suggestions as to needed legislation.

Complying with the constitutional provisions and following the long-established custom, the President, on Wednesday, January 7, personally delivered his message. Whether that message accurately described the state of the Union or recommended legislation that would be expedient is a matter of opinion. From a President of the United States one would naturally expect recommendations which would meet the test of sound judgment, logic, and consistency.

To illustrate what the Congress actually received from the President, permit a typical excerpt from his message. Said the President:

At least \$50,000,000,000 should be invested by industry to improve and expand our productive facilities over the next few years. But this is only the beginning.

Then the President recommended:

A cost-of-living tax credit be extended to our people consisting of a credit of \$40 to each individual taxpayer and an additional credit of \$40 for each dependent. \* \* \* It is estimated that such a tax credit would reduce the Federal revenue by \$3,200,000,000.

Then he told us that to get back that loss of revenue, we should increase the taxes on corporation profits—which are now taxed 38 percent of their income, though we know money to improve and expand industry's productive facilities must come out of original investment or corporate profits.

Naturally, human nature being what it is, we are all for any program which

would save us \$40 plus an additional \$40 for each dependent. But is it good sense, is it logical, is it consistent to say in one breath that industry, and, of course, that means the larger corporations, which create jobs, should spend \$50,000,000,000 to improve and expand its facilities, and at the same time ask it each year to pay an additional \$3,200,000,000 in taxes?

To some it seems to be nonsensical to ask industry, over the next few years, to spend \$50,000,000,000 in expanding its plants, and at the same time pay an additional tax of \$3,200,000,000 when we know that corporations are now taxed 38 percent of their income. The President did not tell us where industry is to get the \$50,000,000,000 if he takes it from it by additional taxes.

If we assume that corporate taxes continue for the next 3 years at the \$17,000,000,000 level reached in 1947, the President's plan would take the entire net profit of all corporations after payment of taxes at the present rate for that period. How many people would put their money into corporations, into the building of plants, if they knew that for 3 years there was no possibility of getting a profit on their investments?

Nor is the President's proposed \$40 tax reduction just what it seems, for he also recommended increasing the social-security tax by 1 percent. If a worker earned \$3,000 per year and the social-security tax was increased as recommended by the President, there would be taken from him thirty additional dollars and \$30 from \$40 leaves \$10, the actual tax reduction some would get.

I am afraid the President was talking through his hat and with the 1948 campaign in mind, rather than having his eyes on, his words directed toward, the state of the Union and the recommendation of sound, remedial legislation.

#### Palestine

##### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. THOMAS J. LANE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 4, 1948

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include herein an editorial which appeared in the Daily Evening Item, Lynn, Mass., Monday, February 2, 1948:

##### ANOTHER JOB FOR UNCLE SAM

There have been two appeals in the last few days for the United Nations to set up an international police force that can stop the fighting in Palestine before it flares into major war. One came from Harold Stassen, in the course of a political speech. The other was made by Mrs. Golda Meyerson, of the Jewish Agency on her arrival at UN headquarters from Palestine.

It is a wonder that there have not been more appeals. It is a greater wonder that the UN has not done something long since to carry out its order of partition. For the organization stands to lose the prestige it gained in the Soviet-American agreement on Palestine by its inaction since then.

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The UN was clearly warned of trouble ahead. On the very day that partition was voted representatives of the Arab states told the General Assembly that their governments would not abide by the decision. It was evident that opposition would take the form of concerted international action. And that is just what is happening.

The Jews have been guilty of some needlessly bloody reprisals in Palestine. The British have been guilty of a half-hearted effort to keep the peace. But it was the Arabs who started the fighting.

Some have said that new nations are born slowly and in pain. They point to our own long revolution, and to the bloodshed from which many other governments of today have emerged. But this does not mean that history must go on repeating itself. The UN was created to change the pattern of history, to put an end to wars, declared and undeclared, and to preserve peace.

Efforts have been made by the UN in India and Indonesia to stop the fighting there and settle disputes. They have had some success. But the trouble in Palestine—trouble born within the assembly chamber—is ignored.

Partition was unpopular with the Arabs and their supporters, and the Security Council knew it.

Yet the Security Council has not acted. The UN Commission on Palestine has not acted. The British Government refuses to cooperate with the UN decision. And the Arab states are assembling an invasion army to crush the embryo Jewish state which the decision decreed.

If the invasion is not halted or broken up by international action, unilateral action by a UN member will not be surprising. Britain obviously is neither willing nor able to take that action. And what other nation is near enough and strong enough to step in? None but Russia, of course.

Some people with an understandable suspicion of Soviet policy think that Russia's agreement on partition was made with just such an outcome in view. If a major invasion of Palestine should come about, the future of the Jewish state and its people would be seriously threatened.

It is not easy to predict where the Red Army would be sent and how long it would stay, once it was in Palestine. But the possibilities cannot bring much joy to Washington or to London. Evidently London is going to do nothing about it. So, for the sake of justice and self-interest, it looks as if it is up to Uncle Sam to break the silence and stir the Security Council to action.

#### To Raise the Ceilings and Allowances Payable to Veterans Undergoing Training on the Job

SPEECH  
OF

**HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH**  
OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Tuesday, February 3, 1948

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, about a year ago I introduced H. R. 772, to remove the monthly maximum placed on the income of veterans receiving both compensation for productive labor and subsistence allowance for education. I am glad Congress is considering this legislation today. Our veterans and their dependents badly need this raise. That which is fair and just will be done when we pass the legislation today.

#### England Does Not Intend To Give Up Its Rule Over Palestine!

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

**HON. ARTHUR G. KLEIN**  
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Wednesday, February 4, 1948

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, only a few Members remained last night to hear several of us who spoke about the present tense situation in Palestine and the defiance of the United Nations by the Arab states and by Great Britain.

In this morning's mail I received a poignant letter from the American-Hungarian Jewish Federation, a religious relief society which has done valiant work in aiding the tragic victims of Nazi aggression in Europe, and in aiding the migration of Jews to Palestine.

I am inserting the letter in the RECORD under consent because it expresses so clearly the fears entertained by the world Jewish community at the present time, and points up what was said here yesterday.

AMERICAN HUNGARIAN JEWISH FEDERATION,  
New York, N. Y., February 3, 1948.  
Hon. ARTHUR G. KLEIN,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: It is abundantly clear by now that England is determined to use all the tricks in its rich arsenal of imperialistic rule, in order to sabotage the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine.

The refusal by the British to open up a port for large-scale Jewish immigration, their continuous disarming of the Jews, while conspiring with the Arabs in their attacks, their refusal to allow the organizing and arming of a Jewish militia under the auspices of the United Nations, their unwillingness to admit the United Nations Palestine Commission into Palestine before May 1, etc., etc., could only mean one thing, namely: That England does not intend to give up its rule over Palestine and is ready to achieve this aim by drowning the Jewish population in a sea of blood. Unfortunately, Bevin's policy of sabotaging the creation of a Jewish state seems to have some strong supporters in influential government circles in our own capital. This probably explains why till now nothing has been done by the United States Government to stop the bloodshed in Palestine and to help carry out the decision of the Assembly of the United Nations. On the contrary, the clamping down of the embargo on arms to the Jews of Palestine strengthens and encourages the Arabs to go on with their attacks and helps England in its nefarious aims.

In the light of this alarming and dangerous situation, we appeal to you, dear Congressman, to do all in your power to urge our Government to live up to its obligations both to the United Nations and to its own citizens, by taking energetic steps through the Security Council, aimed at stopping the present Anglo-Arab conspiracy against the creation of a Jewish state. Arming the Hagana and organizing an international police force would be, to our mind, the first proper steps in that direction. A stern warning to the Arab States to stop their aggression is also long overdue.

In conclusion, we wish to express our shuddering at the thought that by our Government's disinterestedness and hands-off policy, new large-scale massacres of the Jews of Palestine are being prepared.

If during the war, certain democratic powers have resorted to the excuse of war

expediency for their not interfering in Hitler's extermination of millions of Jews, then there is no war now and our Government's hands are not tied. It can and should act at once. England, which was saved from bankruptcy by the billions of dollars of our citizens and which is and will continue to be fed by us, can be made to fulfill its obligations to the United Nations, provided our Government wills it?

On the basis of your fine record and achievements till now, we feel that we can count on you to bring all your power and good offices to bear in defense of our great and noble cause at this crucial juncture.

Wishing you a great deal of luck and success in your humanitarian efforts, we are,  
Yours with Torah and Zion greetings,

AMERICAN HUNGARIAN JEWISH  
FEDERATION,  
Rabbi EMANUEL POLLAK,  
Rabbi JACOB HOFFMAN,  
Presidium,  
M. WOBOLSKI,  
Executive Secretary.

St. Lawrence Seaway

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

**HON. CLARENCE E. KILBURN**  
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Wednesday, February 4, 1948

Mr. KILBURN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the text of a letter written by Mayor Rollin A. Newton of Massena, N. Y., to the editor of the New York Herald Tribune replying to the metropolitan newspaper's Sunday morning editorial of January 18, 1948, against the St. Lawrence seaway and power project. Mayor Newton has studied this project for years. His thinking is sound on this matter and I wholeheartedly agree with his arguments. I hope the Members of the House will read his letter carefully.

The text of the letter follows:

JANUARY 20, 1948.

EDITOR,  
New York Herald Tribune,  
New York City, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: I have been a reader of your paper for the past 20 years or more. I always figured you had a very liberal mind from your editorials, but after your comments on the St. Lawrence seaway project on Sunday I find that your liberality is concerned mostly with the city of New York.

We of the north country feel that we are entitled to a little consideration, knowing that the great city of New York has been given hundreds of millions of dollars in Federal funds spent on the port, on airports and on Federal buildings.

We feel we should not be penalized because New York City has been so shortsighted politically as to allow a large deficit from operation of its subways to color its political views, and because the city is in no financial position to develop its airports.

Your argument that the St. Lawrence seaway should be delayed is not very well taken. I am sure that you are liberal-minded enough to realize that America must wake up to the importance of conserving her natural resources.

We have helped finance two World Wars and have contributed a great deal of lumber, iron, and coal to help win these wars. Some competent authorities today doubt whether our natural resources will stand another world war.

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R. A. NEWTON,  
*Mayor of Massena.*

It is doubly regrettable, therefore, that the compromise measure has been scuttled on the floor of the House. The Senate can still save it, however, and it is to be hoped that it will do so.

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver, upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U. S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

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66

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E 232<sup>101</sup>

18 FEB 1948

Registry  
Number

E2324/1/31

FROM

French telegraphic

No.

Pyramy

Dated

Received  
in Registry

18 Feb.

Canadian views on Politics

Report of 18 Feb. states result of Gallup poll shows 23% of Canadian people sympathize with French side while only 19% favour the French side 58% no particular sympathy

(Minutes.)

Last Paper.

215-8

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

Interesting, in view of the Canadian attitude in the Assembly

H. Beeley

Mr. [unclear] U.N. Political Dept.

C. L. [unclear] 25/2

BAB3

19.2

(Action  
completed.)

9 Feb 26/

(Index)

[unclear]

Next Paper.

2332

26513 F.O.P.

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...ing to a memorandum submitted to the Economic and Social Council by the World Jewish Congress in which it was claimed that genocide is being practiced against Jews in Pakistan, the Pakistan representative, Sir Zafrullah Khan, sent a letter to the Council denying the charge and explaining that an investigation of recent incidents in Peshawar had revealed that robbery was the motive for killing a Jewish citizen and injuring two members of his family.

MUFTI URGES TAXATION IN PAKISTAN FOR FINANCING WAR AGAINST JEWS.

New Delhi, Feb. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Jinnah, has been asked by the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem to impose a 10 per cent levy on the income of every Pakistan Moslem to help finance the Arab war against the Jews in Palestine, it was learned here to-day. According to informed sources, Mr. Jinnah has urged the Nizam of Hyderabad to make a large contribution to the Arab fund.

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68

E

E 2360

103

19 FEB 1948

Registry  
Number

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Dated

Received

in Registry

E 2366/1/31

UK 201

New York

560

18 Feb

19

Rockefeller Museum Political.

Apex Political 1st 278 Transmitted out of copy  
received from M. L. H. D. Rockefeller junior  
office of letter that is addressed to him on  
basis of Para 5 of 1st order of.

Last Paper.

2332

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action  
completed.)

(Index.)

9 Feb 28/2

17 Feb 48

Next Paper.

2389

(Minutes.)

Cultural Relus. Dept.

Library 27/2

JB Feb. 19

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Reference:-

FO 371

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2

E 2360 104  
[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]

Cypher/CTP

DEPARTMENTAL

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 560

D. 6.20 p.m. February 18th, 1948.

February 18th, 1948.

R. 12.05 a.m. February 19th, 1948.

IMMEDIATE

SECRET

Addressed High Commissioner Jerusalem telegram No. 106 of February 18th repeated for information to Foreign Office and Saving to Washington.

Following for Gurney from Fletcher Cooke.

[Begins]

Your telegram No. 278 - Palestine Museum.

I have now received a reply from Mr. John D. Rockefeller junior's office to the letter I addressed to the President of the Rockefeller Foundation on the basis of paragraph 5 of your telegram under reference.

2. Text of reply is as follows:-

[Begins]

Dear Sir,

Because the Palestine Museum in Jerusalem was established and endowed by a personal gift from Mr. John D. Rockefeller junior (not by the Rockefeller Foundation although Mr. Rockefeller was at the time chairman of the board of the Rockefeller Foundation) your letter of February 4th to Mr. Raymond Fosdick replying to his letter of January 9th has been referred to the office of Mr. John D. Rockefeller junior.

I am authorised to say for Mr. Rockefeller junior that with the completion of his gift his personal relationship to the Museum terminated and the responsibility for every phase of the Museum and its future was placed wholly in the hands of the Palestine Government which was to administer the enterprise under the terms of the gift. Under these circumstances it is not felt that Mr. Rockefeller junior could appropriately express any opinion in regard to the matters of which you write. This does not of course imply any disagreement or opposition to the plan developed in your letter. In any event in view of his personal unfamiliarity with the many ramifications and relationships which are involved in the present situation you will understand his indisposition to comment in ways which might exert any influence.

With

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100-11-21

Very sincerely,

(Sgd.) Arthur W. Packard.

[Ends]

3. I am sending a copy of Packard's reply to Bunche for information.

[Ends]

Foreign Office please pass Immediate to Jerusalem and to Colonial Office.

[Copies sent to Colonial Office and to Telegraph  
Section Colonial Office for repetition to  
Jerusalem]

SSSSS

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Reference: -  
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69

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E 2389

105

1948

PALESTINE

19 FEB 1948

Registry  
Number

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

Dated

Received  
in Registry

E 2389/1/31

AK 101  
New York564  
18 Feb  
19

Polish, International Red Cross.  
After translation of 398, International Red Cross  
to approaching the Commission on Lines proposed  
and will communicate their views as soon  
as received.

Last Paper.

2366 (342)

(Minutes.)

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action  
completed.)

J. E. 20/2

(Index)

10/11/48

Next Paper.

(2560)

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En Clair

E 2089

FILES

106  
END

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE  
(From United Kingdom Delegation to United Nations)

No. 564 D. 8.29 p.m. 18th February, 1948  
18th February, 1948 R. 2.20 a.m. 19th February, 1948

Repeated to Jerusalem and Saving Washington.

IMPORTANT

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 564  
18th February, 1948 repeated for information to  
Jerusalem and Saving Washington.

For Colonial Office.

Reference Jerusalem telegram No. 425 addressed  
to you as telegram No. 398 International Red Cross.

I am approaching the commission on the lines  
proposed and will communicate their views to you as  
soon as received.

Please pass important to Jerusalem as my  
telegram No. 109.

[Copy sent to Colonial Office and to  
Telegraph Section Colonial Office for repetition  
to Jerusalem].

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